P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,792—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th Dec.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	F. S. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Merovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,578	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Moras	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,014	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 15th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 6th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5.000	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS,		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 "	" 880	" 525
	9 "	" 935	" 550
	12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. P[illegible]

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER'S STANDARD
DINNER SERVICES,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES.
GLASSWARE.
TREACHER & CO., have also a variety of other Patterns in Stock, including the best of those recently introduced.
ROCKINGHAM AND SAMIAN WARES.
WEDGEWOOD,
DOULTON, AND HARLEQUIN WARES.
COPELAND'S
NON-GRAZING CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.
New Catalogue with Coloured Plates just issued.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR.
JEWELLERY! JEWELLERY!!
GOLD & SILVER.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARES! ELECTRO-PLATED WARES!!
A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT
FROM
MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS, MEDOW STREET.

XMAS, 1899.
CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for XMAS.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ... ... at Rs. 1-0 Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ... ... " 1-4 "
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced ... ... " 1-8 "
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ... ... " 2-0 "
Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, 1me Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES
BOMBAY, | POONA,
[illegible] FORT. | EAST STREET, CAMP.

[illegible]ACK RAVENS.
[illegible]K FOR
[illegible]ABOVE.
[illegible]DE BY
[illegible]., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.
[illegible]FUMERY MART.
[illegible] CHEAPEST
[illegible]N INDIA.
[illegible]IES OF
[illegible]D TOILETTE
[illegible]TES
[illegible]URERS, SUCH AS:—
[illegible] FRERES,
[illegible]MULHENS,
[illegible]ES:
[illegible]AP, Rs. 0-12-6.
Large, Rs. 2-4.
[illegible]APPEARANCE

FREE BY POST.
NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Phillips & Co., Limited.
XMAS CARDS.
INDIAN SUBJECTS FOR SENDING HOME.
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS of Indian Scenes by Basel Mission. Each 4 Annas and 8 Annas.
COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS of Indian Characters from "Typical Pictures." By F. M. Coleman. Each 8 Annas.
INDIAN POSTCARDS, a Novelty. Native Characters and Bombay Views. Artistically designed in Colours. Each As. 3. Per Packet of 12, Re. 1-8.
XMAS WINES.
XMAS SWEETS.
XMAS CRACKERS.
XMAS FRUITS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!
Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!
NEWEST and Best Designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application to MANAGER and SECRETARY.

DESOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE interest of BHICAJI BAIRAMJI BHARDA in the FIRM of Messrs. DARA BROS. Chemist and Druggist, Juma Masjid, CEASED from 30th September, 1899, since which date he has NO CONNECTION with the Firm or its Business.
DARA BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED 15 GRADUATES or other competent persons to serve as special Civil officers on RELIEF WORKS in the Broach District on a salary of Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 101, according to qualifications. They will have to give a Security of Rs. 200 and to bind themselves to serve on the relief works until relieved by the Collector. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned.
G. D. PANSE,
Collector of Broach.
Broach, 4th December, 1899.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1900:—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 11th and 12th December, 1899, for the election of Chairman.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th December, 1899, for the election of Deputy Chairman.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th December, 1899.

JUST UNPACKED.

XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS
XMAS CARDS!!!
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOW STREET.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 8th to the 26th December, 1899, inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED to first and second class passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. The tickets will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of the 11th January, 1900.
The holders of these tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction, and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey tickets (vide para 49 of the current Coaching Tariff). Under this rule one day is allowed for break of journey for every 100 or part of 100 miles.
The second half of the ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise, the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.
These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that accommodation is available.

Class	Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment.
FIRST	FOUR.
SECOND	FIVE.

Return concession ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.
A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Calcutta, 1st December, 1899.

XMAS CARDS.
LARGEST VARIETY.
BEST SELECTION.
Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.
OUR SPECIAL LINE
INDIAN XMAS CARDS.
These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.
D. B TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade and the Water Works Branch of the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST., C.E.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th December, 1899.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.,
For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.
Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RS. 1 To Rs. 275.—PRESENTS for XMAS and NEW YEAR. ASQUITH & LORD'S New Stock comprises the largest and finest variety of useful articles ever shown. Rich Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silver Mounted walking Sticks, and Silk Umbrellas, fitted Dressing Cases, Hand and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, etc, Inspection, invited. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

CHINESE LESSONS desired by an officer from a qualified Munshi in Bombay or neighbourhood. Apply C. G. W., care of EDITOR, "Bombay Gazette."

WHY PAY MORE,—When you can find all Latest Europe Novelties in TOYS and PRESENTS, Cheaper than Bazar at the well known HOUSE of SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS CARDS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have prepared high class PLATINOTYPE XMAS CARDS of interesting Local Subjects, most suitable for sending to friends and relations at Home. Prices moderate. Inspection invited at their Salon before purchasing elsewhere.

REQUIRED, by 1st of January, a steady, reliable COMPOUNDER. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply "D. D.," care of this paper.

WANTED, Two intelligent CLERKS, Good hand-writing essential. Eurasian or Parsee preferred. Apply "N," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A MIDWIFE and NURSE, from the middle of December.—Apply stating terms and Qualifications to "No 70," care of this Office.

VERY useful for NATIVE CLERKS, STUDENTS and others. A Complete Easy LETTER WRITER in English and Gujerati. Price Re. 1-4 at Book Sellers.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET. Large and Small, fully furnished. Monthly or for Season. Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GENT'S DRESS JACKET for Evening Wear, Rich Silk Collar and Lining, from Rs. 40. West End Styles. Gent's DRESS SUITS, from Rs. 35. West-End Styles. Best Cashmeres, Rich Silk Lining and Facings. Superior Finish. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZES, TAPESTRIES. Patterns on application.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bone. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BEEHIVE BRANDY
NO. 1 COGNAC.
Needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.
Of all Wine Merchants in
BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!
ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.
Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.
Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, Kt., M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., &c., &c.
Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.
Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
To be had RETAIL of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS and Co. Ltd.; KEMP and Co., Ltd.; FELICE CORNAGLIA; MORENAS and Co.; D. C. UMRIGUR, &c., &c.
Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
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SLATER'S GLENLIVET "
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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nic Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple 50	24		13
With Cur 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FIT
WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDU
Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silv
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Our new "Movillete" Frame whic
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THROUGHOUT INDIA IS
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Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun
Glasses, strongly recommended by a

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least possible delay. Occ
FULLY PREPARED.
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WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
"THE WORLD KNOWN HOTEL."
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXE,
"THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF INDIA."
THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THESE HOTELS
are under the direct Control of
NINE EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS.
A Staff unequalled by any Establishment of its kind in India.
THE CUISINE AND SITUATION ARE UNRIVALLED IN BOMBAY.
Apply To MANAGER,
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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1387.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplana

THE

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
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PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 2,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
[illegible] Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.) Bayswater, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties at Dharaji, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

SALE of 675 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction in Godown No. 9, Victoria Dock, by order of Ladha Bharmul and on account and at the risk of Hemchund Motichand—
VLBSOB—335 bags Rangoon hulwa rice Mill cleaned.
On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Bandealli—
VLBSOB—340 bags Rangoon hulwa rice Mill cleaned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of 2,680 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction in Godown No. 14, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. Mehomedbhai Hassanbhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Teja Vurja—
Ex. s. s. Fultana.
1,340 bags Rangoon Hulwa Rice Mill cleaned.
1,340 bags Rangoon Hulwa Rice Mill cleaned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c., SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of porcelain and glass engraved table ornaments, plated ware, Alabaster and Majolica ware, terracotta figures and busts, leather and plush goods, transparent China cups and saucers, flower-pots, sliding glass door, large cupboards and plated glass, show cases, etc.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, light victoria, single seated brougham and landau, all in good order, rich marble and other table ornaments, China flower vases, Persian carpets, books, windproof lamps, brass clock, garden plants, &c., the property of the late Captain A. C. CLARK.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th December, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-0 P.M.
1 handsome strong dog cart, in very good order.
1 strong-built office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand victoria, in perfect order.
1 grey arab, 14½ hand, quiet in harness.
1 bay arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of L. M. Shields, Esq.—
1 pair of handsome strong bag walers very quiet, both go in single and double harness.
Property of another gentleman.—
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham or the handsome strong bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.
A good opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of 20 newly imported waalers, consisting some thorough-bred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and throughbreds and racers, cobs, ponies, &c. all in splendid condition.
The above will be on view, 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th December, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, SALE OF RAFTERS, PLANKS, IRON BOLTS, &c.
By Order of Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the New Currimbhoy Mills, Delisle Road, a large quantity of teak rafters and arees, spars, teakwood pieces, planks, arches, centerings, iron bolts, coach screws, coir lines, etc.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December, 1899.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LD.

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NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 December and 15 January, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following REDUCED RATES:—

1ST CLASS RETURN, Rs. 30.
2ND CLASS RETURN, Rs. 30.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

TENDER FOR TANK LOCOMOTIVES AND STEEL RAILS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for two, 2ft. gauge Tank Locomotives and 4 to 5 miles of light steel rails and sleepers. Specification will be forwarded on application.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL.

THE Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, for the SUPPLY of 150,000 GALLONS of KEROSINE OIL 125° or 150°, and 500 empty four imperial gallon iron drums. The Oil and drums must be delivered at the Company's General Stores Warehouse, Royapuram, Madras. Separate Rates should be quoted for deliveries as under:—

(a) For oil delivered in Iron (Imperial gallon) drums to be supplied by the Company.

(b) For Oil delivered in two fine (common) gallon tins in case.

Full particulars can be obtained on application by letter to the General Storekeeper, Madras Railway, Royapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 29th November, 1899.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1900-1901, or the following articles:—

1. Cloth, Serges, Flannels Puttees, White and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki, Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather Articles, such as Boots, Shoes, Spurstraps, &c.
4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing cases.
5. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers and Zinc Buttons.
6. Making of Haversacks.
7. Supply of Country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials Hoop Iron and Waste Paper.

Tenders, will be opened on the 4th of January, 1900. Any further information and forms of tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, LIEUT.-COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department, Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta, the 25th November, 1899.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 4TH JANUARY, 1900. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

Programme giving full particulars can be obtained from the Principal on payment of 4 annas.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following:—

MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.

MAKING PATTERNS from the working Drawings.

Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all TOOLS and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of Machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes:—

PRACTICAL WORK on the Machines in actual use in Cotton SPINNING and WEAVING FACTORIES.

FITTING together and ERECTING of the several Machines, WORKING THEM, making necessary changes, and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons.

Preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are:—

(1.) Separate classes for Machine Drawing, free-hand and to scale.
(2.) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE.
(3.) Lectures on MACHANICS.
(4.) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT HEAT ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students attending either of the two practical departments.

Students who complete the course successfully under the conditions laid down receive the designation.

L. M. E. (LICENTIATE of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING).
L. T. M. (LICENTIATE of TEXTILE MANUFACTURE).

Subject certificates, FULL TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES, SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATES with their MONEY VALUE, and a GOLD MEDAL are awarded each year.

There is a Saturday afternoon Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to pay their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of above Fund into the Bank of BOMBAY or to the UNDERSIGNED.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCALDAS TEJPAL,
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW

AT MALABAR HILL,

Apply, care of MANAGER," Bombay Gazette."

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	60 0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ...	...125 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60 0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each 1 12
FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	... 2 8
BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3 8
" Do. do. No. 4...	5 4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5 4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,169
Commercial	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	5 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage...	70	1,000	Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aunajabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000		80
Ballary S.E.W. Co., Ld. (Ballary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	90	500	500	dvd Rs 2	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	00
Bombay Woolen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 8	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	520
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Consaghi Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	460 xd
Curri m b h o y Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	600
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 20	255
Dhun Mills...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	460 xd
Hope Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	40
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	no dvd		425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khatesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500 xd
Khatao Manufacturing Co., Ld...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs. 5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guibungai	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,745
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs 15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	50
Morarji Gocaldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	1,300
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 15	200
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	2,742	1,	1,000	dvd Rs 50	570
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	330
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	1,500
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	235
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	140
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 20	250
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	250
Venishanker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co., Ld...	900	500	500	dvd Rs 40	410 xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd Rs.	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	si	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200 xd	
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35	
Badhan Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,350	
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,600	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	71	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500	
Bombay Flour Mills	000	500	500	55	750	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200	
Delhi and Northern India Flour ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs 10	155	
Delhi & Ge dills	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520	
E India Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55	
Guaran- Surety ship Assn....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18	
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180	
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	300	
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 15	153 xd	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	123 xd	
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25	
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	1,000	25	480	
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100		5		
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1035	
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151 xd	
Telephone Co...	2,700	251	100	1½	73½	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	462½

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20 m. Sun sets. 5h. 22m. High water 1-10m., 1-1a. Low water. 7-15m., 6-51a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levee, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ilaafai entered the the dock on Monday and the barque Arethusa and the s.s. Zagathia yesterday; and the steamer Gulf of Trinidad left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Waronga entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Moravia yesterday and the s.s. Terrier left it on Monday.

CONCERT AT ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOL.—A concert, to be followed by a farce entitled "My Turn Next," will be given at St. Peter's Boys' High School, Mazagon, on Monday next. The entertainment promises to be an excellent treat, and there can be no doubt the friends of the school will turn out in large numbers to support it.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 7,883, the number of new admissions being 1,552. The average daily attendance was 263.

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramchandra Balkrishna and Hurry Kanneo, were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with stealing copper pots, of the value of Rs. 23, belonging to Dr. J. G. DeMello. It appears that complainant found the pots missing from his kitchen on the 23rd November and reported the theft to the police. The latter arrested the two accused on Monday and recovered the pots from a Marwaree, with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan again charged Sheikh Oosman Sheikh Dawood, a tindal, with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by stabbing with a penknife a woman, named Khatiza, residing at Karwar Street, Fort, on the 19th ultimo. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. After recording further evidence in the case, the Magistrate committed the accused to the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett prosecuted Shivprasad Sniram and sixteen other Hindus, described as brokers, for disorderly behaviour in a public place. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Kursondas Cuberdas, the seventh accused in the case. The evidence showed that yesterday morning at ten o'clock a large crowd of speculators had collected in Sheik Memon Street, causing obstruction to the traffic and otherwise behaving in a disorderly manner. The accused were in the crowd when arrested. The seventh accused produced evidence to show that he was not a broker and that he was merely passing along the road, when he was taken up by the police for disorderly conduct. The magistrate discharged him, but convicted the other accused and fined them Rs. 6 each.

FATAL FALL FROM A CART.—This morning at the morgue, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Gungia Suttoo, a Hindu lad, aged about twelve years. The deceased was the son of a cart-driver and resided with his father, at Bapty Road. The boy worked with his father. On Monday last, the father remained at home and sent his cart with another man and the deceased went with him. They went to a grain godown, at Carnac Bunder, where they loaded the cart with bags of wheat and thence proceeded to a flour mill, at Ghorupdeo Road. The boy was sitting on the top of the bags and noticed to be dozing. While the cart was passing along Ghorupdeo Road, deceased fell off suddenly and one of the wheels grazed his body. The lad died almost immediately. The body of the deceased was then conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Augustine Rebeiro, aged about thirty-five years, a waiter on board the Rubattino steamer Bormida, which left the harbour on Monday. While in Bombay, deceased resided in a coor at Mazagon. On Friday last a number of horses were landed at the Prince's Dock and were being led to the Oomer Jamal's stables at Bellasis Road, when one of the animals broke lose and ran back towards Prince's Dock. The horse in its rapid career knocked the deceased down on Frere Road, causing serious injuries to his head and body. He was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained. He was operated on Monday, when a fracture of the skull was detected. The man never regained consciousness and died on the same evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards:	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	0	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	4	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	3	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	3	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	7	21
Total	31	19	172
Total plague deaths to date	60,735	53,395	
Same date last year.....	8	6	99

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

THE second Bombay Temperance Conference will meet under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, on the 13th and 14th December.

The list of subjects to be discussed includes (1) the prohibition of the sale of liquor to children under 13; (2) all applications to the Collector for licenses to be published in the local newspapers and the "Government Gazette"; (3) all refreshment rooms to have a signsboard in front of the premises with the name of the owner, the license and the manager; (4) applications for licenses to be made every quarter as in England; (5) replies to be sent in time to all protests; (6) prohibition of the employment of barmaids in liquor-shops; (7) possibility of introducing temperance literature in schools.

In connection with the Conference a united Temperance Demonstration will come off at the Tivoli Theatre on Friday, 15th December. The meeting will be addressed by a representative speaker from every Temperance organisation, decribing the special line of work followed by each body.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th December, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday):—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound)
At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Neshit Road Headquarters)
At 9-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed to take first relief.
3. The following member having rejoined is posted to the Reserve Company and attached to No. 2 Company—No. 203 Gr G Blackwell.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, December 6.
6 p.m.—Litany, Sermon and Hymn 464.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE).

A HUSBAND OF TWO WIVES.

IMPERATRIX VS. MANGALI WOMAN.

THE accused, wife of one Halia, appealed from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in September last, convicted her of attempt to commit murder and attempt to commit suicide, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for two years and three months for the former offence, and three months' simple imprisonment for the latter. The accused's statements showed that she jumped into a well in which there was some six or seven feet of water, with the intention of dying with her child. In her petition of appeal to the High Court, she stated that her husband has two wives and there used to be a quarrel and her fellow-wife used to strike her severely. As she was managing the household, she would not give accused food to eat and water to drink. This used to be done often. One day the fellow-wife assulted accused severely, which very much annoyed her, and taking her girl with her, she jumped into a well. People took them out of the well and gave information to the police patel. She did not do the act with the deliberate intention of destroying life. There was a good deal of torture, and great misery as regarded food, &c. The jury found the accused guilty of both offences, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Tyabjee was of opinion that the accused was apparently distracted by a quarrel she had with her husband and his first wife, and was driven by grief to make an attempt to put and end to her own life and that of her child, which was weak and ailing. No hurt was caused to the child by the accused's act. Mr. Trabjee did not think the circumstances would justify a more severe sentence than that above mentioned. The conduct of the police patel Daji Dharma, Mr. Tyabjee thought, in saving the life of the accused and her child, deserved to be brought to the notice of the District authorities.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

GOD AND HIS PROPHET.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABDUL WALAD AMINULA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshah, first class magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, in May last, convicted the accused of defamation and fined him Rs. 100, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 45 days. The conviction and sentence were confirmed on an appeal made to Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The accused was charged with having caused to be printed and published two notices containing certain imputations concerning the complainant Allawoodin Muccadum Saheb, with the intention to harm his reputation. Accused accepted the responsibility of having printed and published the notices. These were in Gujrati, but the expressions used in them were to a large extent Urdu, interspersed with some Persian and Arabic words. The first notice contained defamatory expressions such as an impostor, a deceitful person, illiterate, obstinate, &c. They all applied to the complainant. Besides, the notice went on to say that, in his public preaching, the complainant preached, among other matters, that God, is Russool (prophet) and that there is no difference between God and Russool; that the Koran should be burnt, Mecca should be set on fire, idols should be worshipped, and liquor should be drunk. The second notice contained defamatory expressions concerning the complainant, such as a mean person acting contrary to the commands of God, person earning his livelihood by improper means, &c. The notices, said the magistrate, were the outcome of religious frenzy, and the accused said he had no personal enmity with the complainant, but had it on religious grounds. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the complainant, in his preachings, never preached in the manner described in the notices, but that his preachings were very popular, and that a very large number of persons attended them. It must occur to any one acquainted with the feelings and passions of the Mahomedans, the magistrate said, that had the complainant or any other preacher preached in the manner stated in the notice, a disturbance would at once have been the result, and the preacher would have been most severely handled, and that many hands and bones would have been broken. The magistrate held that the accused went beyond the limits of fair criticism and did not act in good faith. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances rejected the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

A CLAIM AGAINST EXECUTORS.

NAGINDAS PURBHUDAS VS. MANEKLAL JAMNADAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff claimed that the estate of Rao Bahadur Purbhudas Kisondas Mody, deceased, should be administered by the Court, and that the defendants should account for all monies received, and that it should be declared that the plaintiff, as residuary legatee, was entitled to the surplus income of the estate, &c. The Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Matubboy, Jamietram and Madan, were for the first defendant, and Mr. Raikes and Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Madhavjee Virji, were for the third defendant, the widow of the deceased. The second defendant, Chabildas Parshotumdas, appeared in person.

The plaintiff's case was that Rao Bahadur Purbhudas Kisondas Mody died in 1896, leaving considerable property. The plaintiff was his adopted son. The deceased had appointed the defendants to be executors of the will. They were directed under the will to recover interest of Government promissory notes, and the rents of houses at Bombay and Surat and out of the same to pay maintenance expense of his widow and the plaintiff and his family. The will also provided that a caste dinner should be held at Baroda and that copper pots should be distributed. It was further directed that Rs. 10,000 should be set apart for providing a dhuramsalla for the accommodation of the children of high class Geswanis. The plaintiff contended that the defendants had failed in their duties as executors, as they had failed to recover Rs. 6,000 due from the second defendant, and had not recovered rents due to the estates by the same defendant. They had not carried out the directions of the deceased in regard to the caste dinners and the provision of a dhuramsaal. Under the circumstances the plaintiff claimed for the relief stated above.

The first defendant contended that he had not committed default by not recovering from the second defendant the amount due by the latter to the estate. The second defendant had not been able to pay the amount. The first defendant had several times suggested giving the feast at Baroda and distributing the copper pots, but the widow had raised objections, and consequently the feast or the distribution had not taken place. The Rs. 10,000 for the building of the dhuramsala had, he said been set apart for that purpose. He said the absence of the third defendant from Bombay had interfered with the administration of the estate. He said the suit was a vexatious one and should be dismissed with costs. The third defendant admitted that she was not able for the failure of the executors to perform their duties. She had not prevented the feast or distribution as alleged. She submitted the other defendants had been acting in collusion and had debarred her from the management of the estate. She said the second defendant owed Rs. 6,950 to the estate, and that the first defendant had not taken effective measures to recover that sum. She was willing that the court should administer the estate.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee, after hearing counsel's arguments, held that the third defendant was entitled to Rs. 125 per month for maintenance of herself and the plaintiff and his family. He further ordered that the feast and distribution at Baroda should take place, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the surplus income of the estate, after selecting land for the dhurmsalla and putting aside Rs. 10,000 for its erection and maintenance. As the question of wilful defaults had not been pressed, his lordship ordered the second defendant to quit the deceased's house on the 1st January next, and ordered his removal from the trusteeship. Costs to come out of the estate.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A SUIT DISMISSED.

CLIVE DURANT VS. JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT AND OTHERS.

IN reference to this suit, which was dismissed by his lordship on Monday last, under rule 42, as the sommons had not been taken out, the plaintiff appeared before his lordship yesterday and gave reasons for the omission. His lordship thereupon fixed Monday next for hearing an application for the restoration of the suit to the file, and directed notice thereof to be given to the defendants.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S s Inchmona, 2,222 tons, Captain W T Ashby, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S s Florida, 2,048 tons, Captain W Chapman, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain P Gruchy, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain W W Allen, will sail to-day, for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,450 tons, Captain F Herrington, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Johannesborger, 1,816 tons, Captain H Muller, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Natuna, 476 tons, Captain S Peterson, cleared yesterday, for Singapore, &c., with the same bottom cargo from Buseh.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (24th November,) with a general cargo,

THE s s Ilaafaca, 375 tons, Captain T Malony, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Penang, (21st November,) with a cargo of rice and rattans.

THE s s Zayathia, 2,692 tons, Captain Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, (25th November,) with a cargo of sugar, and 11 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain T R Bayes, cleared yesterday, for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs C E Betti Bevor and infant as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (5th November,) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 993 tons, Captain [illegible], sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 9TH DEC., 1899.

SUBSCRIPTION for the FULL SEASON of EXTRA MEETINGS is as follows :—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure ..... Rs. 25
Season Ticket for Private Paddock ..... „ 10

Above includes transferable tickets admitting 2 ladies free.
The charge for Day Tickets will be :—
Grand Stand and Enclosure ..... Rs. 5
Private Paddock ..... „ 1
Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to
THE SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.
Bombay, 5th December, 1899.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each ; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
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LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
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ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

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Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.
DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

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Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette
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BEAUCLERK
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

THERE was but little change in the financial quotations in London yesterday, Consols remaining at 102 1-2 ex., French Rentes at 100 3-4, Paris Exchange on London at 25·28 fcs., Bar Silver at 27 1-4d., 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 7-8d. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent, to 110 1-2 and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-4 per cent, to £64 11-16. In New York, Silver was unchanged in value at 59 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·86 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market easier ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37 1-2s., December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in an easier market.

The goat skin sales opened yesterday. The number of skins offered was 1,120,000 goat and 790,000 sheep. There was a good demand ; Bombay goat skins were 1d. higher.

Spot Mid-Americans declined 1-16d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday ; East Indians were 1 16d. higher ; and American Arrivals 3-32d. lower. The days' Sales were 15,000 bales ; and the Imports, 15,000 bales also. The market closed easier, Surats quiet, Arrivals easier. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued at 7 3-4 cents, per lb.; March Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·54 cents, and June 2 points, at 7·56 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 53,000 bales.

Our Local Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought 200 bales Dhulia at Rs. 194 per candy, 200 Cuchgaum at Rs. 193, 200 Bengal at Rs. 190, 500 Pachora at Rs. 194 ; and the Mills, 100 Komtha at Rs. 199, 100 Cuchgaum at Rs. 184, 100 Bhagalkote at Rs. 180, Good Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 212 per candy ; Fully Good Bengal, for January, at Rs. 179 ; Good Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 196.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,624	bales.
Wheat	4,000	cwts.
Linseed	1,481	„
Gingelly seed	32,022	„
Rice	131,733	„

FREIGHTS.—Rates remain steady. Lines have been done for Antwerp at 15s. per ton, London at 17s. ; and for forward shipment at 15s. to 16s.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight credits. In the latter there was but little changed hands ; in Bank Wire a moderate amount was reported, delivery a little way forward, at 1s. 4 3-32d. ; and rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Francs	172 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were quoted to-day at 97 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit are Rs. 10 higher ; Treacher & Co., Rs. 5 ; Tapti-Valley Railway are Rs. 1 1-4 lower.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for 1week ended 18th November, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	90,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	575	9	779
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	16,55,227	38,08,537	42,765	55,06,529
Total for 20 weeks..	17,45,227	40,73,537	46,765	58,65,529
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,677	1,49,780	1,037	2,24,494
Per mile of Ry. do.	160	325	2	487
Total to corresponding date do.	14,43,314	29,84,466	64,914	44,92,694

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,34,506
Ditto to date ..... „ 13,72,835

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th November, 1899, on 1,615·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	4,40,000	7,000	5,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	263	4	340
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	23,31,403	61,80,901	1,31,265	83,45,571
Total for 20 weeks...	24,46,403	66,20,903	1,38,265	89,05,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,42,184	2,22,283	3,985	3,68,373
Per mile of Ry do.	85	133	2	220
Total to correspondingdate do.	24,13,224	40,87,368	1,31,371	65,31,963

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,90,627
Do. to date ..... „ 22,73,608

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 18th November, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ... Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,43,223	5,53,525	7,899	7,04,647
				5,98,802

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,07,845

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th December, 1899.

1. A Guard of Honour consisting of 1 0 Rank and File will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m., to-day, Wednesday the 6th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain R G Snell will command the Guard. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-45 p.m., on Saturday next the 9th instant, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

3. No. 4320 Vol E A Oliver and No. 4298 Vol W D Slaney, F Company are appointed Buglers from this date.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 4745 Vol P Turner to A Company and No. 4746 Vol H Doyle and No. 4747 Vol T Daly to G Company.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th December, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	11	15 a.m.	12	40
Teheran	5	2	21 p.m.	—	39
Suez	5	2	20 p.m.	—	49

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th December, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	—	3
„ Karachi	—	16	—	1
„ Madras	1	6	—	1

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—November 7, at Torquay, the wife of W Norman Hay, 2nd Baluch Battalion, of a daughter.
HARRIS—November 25, the wife of Arthur R Harris, of Bholl. Etawah, of a daughter.
HUTCHINSON—November 21, at Rangpur, the wife of R H Sneyd Hutchinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHORT—WARDROP—November 22, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev R M Kirwan, Captain Anthony Short, R H A only son of the late Rev John Holbeach Short, Vicar of Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, to Dolly, only daughter of Major-General A Wardrop, late Judge, Advocate-General, Bombay Army.

DEATH.

SEGRAVE—November 29, at Allahabad, Thomas Lewis Segrave, Captain, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, Adjutant, 3rd Administrative Battalion, N-W-P Volunteers, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

THE further details published by our correspondent, by Reuter, and by the "Pioneer's" correspondent, make it possible to understand the configuration of the banks of the Modder where the battle was fought. It is not yet possible to understand the object of making a frontal attack on an entrenched position, carefully selected for its natural strength ; the Boers, we are told, fully guaged the defensive possibilities of the position, and made excellent use of them. It cannot be said that the General-in-Command of the British force guaged the possibilities of defeat involved in the attack in front. The Boers force now given as 11,000 strong, not eight thousand as orginally stated, occupied the right bank, right and left of the ruined bridge, for a distance of five miles. The flanks curved southwards so as to enfilade an attacking force. Boulders on the northern bank enabled the Boers, as Lord Methuen's first despatch informed us, to be "concealed." We hear nothing of a reconnaissance, east or west, to test the possibility of fording the river, which, so far from being in flood, was actually forded in the evening of the day of battle in the centre of the position held by the enemy. That was after he had withdrawn at nightfall at his leisure, carrying away his guns. The battle began by five hours' shelling of the left flank of an invisible enemy. The Boers replied with machine guns, Hotchkiss, and Maxims. After a lull in the artillery fire the infantry advanced, the Brigade of Guards on the right, and the Highlanders Brigade on the left. The whole of the advance was made without cover into a position enfiladed by the curving wings of the Boer force. They were exposed to a deadly and scathing hail of bullets. The Scottish regiments advanced 600 yards, crouching, to escape the deadly fire, which then became unremitting. Every attempt to pass the river was met by an increased fire which rendered it abortive. A detachment of the Guards got across at a mill dam and was faced by Boers in far superior strength. When the Boers retired, the Guards crossed the river by fording, and sought to occupy some isolated buildings, that seemed to be abandoned. When within one hundred and fifty yards of the buildings, a terrific fire came from the ambushed Boers. The Guards were only saved from annihilation by the heavy fire of British artillery. When the battle began some of the Boers were on the south side of the river, but sensibly withdrew.

The terrible and continuous fire of the artillery must of course have used up a great deal of ammunition, the necessity for replenishing which, no doubt, has as much to do with the long pause in the advance, as the necessity of reconstructing the bridge over a river that we now know is fordable. What are the remnants of the 11,000 Boers doing ? We know nothing of their whereabouts. One of the correspondents tells us that their losses were "tremendous." It is not easy to reduce that sounding word to an equation in arithmetic figures ; does it mean five hundred men—the terrific hail of unremitting bullets lasting for hours, and the machine guns only placed 445 of our men "hors de combat." Did they lose a thousand men, or three or five thousand ? The word used might answer for each or all of these totals. Information is lacking as to how the British army, exposed to a terrific fire from cunningly entrenched and concealed marksmen, escaped with so small list of casualties in the most trying day's fighting ever known in the annals of our army. There was absolutely no cover. The Brigades advanced across over exposed ground swept by the machine guns and the magazine rifles of an enemy who met them by a murderous fire in front and on both flanks. When the Guards crossed over the river after the Boers had withdrawn their artillery, they were ambushed, and the Grenadiers were mowed down. The losses under the circumstances were very trifling. Passing now to the south we learn that the ill-fated transport Ismore has broken up and only twenty of the horses on board could be saved. The misfortune might have been far more serious ; happily the troops and medical corps on board were safely landed. The field guns it is to be feared are lost. From Natal we hear that the British advance is at Chieveley, whence the Boer's at Colenso is seen in a position that will make a frontal attack difficult. The *Times* speaks words of sober sense when it depreciates frontal attacks which entail losses that facilitate the enemy's retreat—a retreat always carefully prepared in advance. But why does the *Times* feign deep surprise and regret that two months' war should cause a loss of 3,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners ? At Mars-la-Tour, where the Germans were victorious, they lost 24,000 men and 668 officers ; all in one day's fighting. And it was only one battle of over half-a-dozen in as many weeks.

WE have been favoured by Lord Roberts with the collection of his addresses on Musketry Training and Artillery Practice between 1884 and 1899, published by Thom and Co., Dublin. This contribution to the study of a subject just now occupying universal attention is very opportune. Lord Roberts was almost the first to realise the necessity of giving special attention to the training of the individual linesman in the use of his rifle, and of the artilleryman in the mechanism as well as in the manipulation of the formidable complicated gun which has made the old smooth-bore, loaded at the muzzle, obsolete. Strange to say the importance of such instruction, especially in the case of the infantry, was not recognised by the officers of the old school, who looked upon drill as the one thing needful to make a really efficient soldier. They looked upon musketry practice as so much waste of valuable time that would be turned to better use in perfecting barrack-yard exercises and preparing the corps to make a smart appearance at the march-past. In September, 1884, when distributing prizes at Bangalore the present Field-Marshal, then Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Southern Presidency, had to regret that Madras was conspicuous by its absence from the head while it was conspicuous at the tail of the returns of the shooting of the different Presidencies. There was one exception—the 3rd Light Cavalry, brought up to efficiency by its Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Yates, a very capable officer, whom death had overtaken shortly before the prize-meeting. General Roberts saw no reason why the Madras soldier should not shoot as well as any other. "It is not given," he said, "to every one to possess all the qualities which combine to form a beau ideal of a soldier ; some are more intelligent than their neighbours ; others have a finer physique ; others, again, have greater endurance ; while some are blessed with a constitution which is proof against all the vicissitudes of climate. But everyone, with scarcely an exception, can become a good shot, and the more intelligent a man is the easier it is for him to learn how to shoot. Now, I am inclined to think that, taking him all round, the Madras sepoy is more intelligent than his comrades in other parts of India, partly because he is, as a rule, better educated." Quite in advance of the time, the future Lord Roberts insisted that it was impossible to overestimate the importance of our soldiers being good marksmen, for the smaller the army the greater is the necessity for its being able to shoot well. He gave it as his opinion that one good shot was equal for all fighting purposes, to six bad ones.

The Afridis in the Tirah campaign and now the despised Boers, who were supposed to have lost the skill in marksmanship that distinguished their fathers, have brought that truth home to us. At the All-Ireland Army Rifle Meeting last year Lord Roberts called attention to the fact that, though the Afridis on the whole had armaments far inferior to our own, they had taught us that good shooting could be done with indifferent weapons. Having got hold of a good many Martini Henrys and some Lee Metfords they had disabused us of the notion laid down in the Musketry Regulations that volleys only are effective at and beyond eight hundred yards, and that soldiers could not hit a individual at that range without a wasteful expenditure of ammunition. The tribesmen and especially the Afridis had no difficulty in hitting a man at eight hundred yards. Single men were hit by single shots fired at greater distances. The cartridge in the tribesmen is very valuable, and would not be wasted on a random shot ; they fire to hit. What Afridis can do, Lord Roberts rightly thinks we can do, and in his view the best way to learn how to do it is to attend rifle meetings. We have recently been told that the Boers, the best mounted riflemen of whom there has yet been any experience, attach no value to target practice. When they assemble for training, the Cornet tells a farmer to fire at some object, without giving any intimation of the distance ; in this way each man has to judge for himself how he is to sight his rifle, and he becomes a good judge of distances. Lord Roberts, who probably never heard of this method of teaching soldiers how to shoot, long years ago recommended military detachments and volunteers, at a distance from the usual practising grounds, to place dummies at different distances on convenient waste-ground, and order the soldier or volunteer to fire at one or other, judging the distance for himself. The Russians, we may here mention, have still other methods of teaching officers and men to judge distance. When a corps is on the march, an "enemy," of whom they have no previous knowledge, appears on either flank generally on some height, and runs up canvas screens with the outlines of soldiers marked thereon. The column attacked has to make its dispositions on the instant ; decide on the distance, and fire a certain number of volleys at the screens. The hits are carefully counted by the enemy, who reports on the correctness or otherwise of the measures taken to meet the emergency. It is a method well-calculated to accustom officers and soldiers on the march to keep a good look-out, and be prepared for unforeseen contingencies. Fire discipline is by no means neglected in foreign armies ; the Germans pay especial attention to it. The French army entered on the disastrous campaign of 1870 with excellent weapons, superior to those in the hands of the German troops. But the general neglect—at that time—of marksmanship and the absence of instruction in the capabilities of the Chassepot nullified that advantage. Taught by experience, they now give great attention to fire drill and marksmanship. Lord Roberts' point of view is that Great Britain possessing the greatest Empire the world has ever seen and being compelled to maintain a much-envied position by means of an army that is extremely small in proportion to the interests it has to safeguard, it is essential that our soldiers should be masters of their weapon, able to shoot straight, and hold their own in difficult situations against greater numbers, by their coolness, derived from their confidence in their skill as marksmen. He does not go so far as Napoleon said "Fire is everything, the rest is of no account !" But he holds that in future wars superiority of fire will be of even more importance than in former days.

The example of what has been done in Africa and in America and in other parts of the world by a handful of men who could shoot well suggests to Lord Roberts what might be done if a Brigade, a Division or a whole Army Corps were composed of crack shots. He insists on the fact that the ultimate result will depend on the superiority of fire obtained by one side or another : —"High courage, sound health, power of endurance, discipline, organisation and leading, are the qualities which have enabled British troops to win battles from Cressy to the present day ; and though these qualities are as essential now as ever to an army which hopes to achieve great successes, yet under the existing conditions of war, they all become more or less subservient to musketry at the supreme moment of actual conflict with the enemy. However steadily and rapidly troops may have been taught to take up positions, unless they are able to use their rifles with effect when they have gained the vantage-ground, they will be of little avail for the culminating point of all military training and instruction, *viz.*, the struggle for victory between two forces, each armed with far-reaching death-dealing weapons." To achieve this superiority by careful training beforehand depends—especially in the British as distinguished from the Native Army—on the zeal and enthusiasm of the officers. In the Native Army more depends on the aptitude of the men, and the degree of interest they take in learning how to shoot well ; being long service men they can devote more time to a task generally congenial to them. But even at the present day there are, Lord Roberts is afraid, a class of officers even at Home who look on musketry as in some way antagonistic to, or at all events quite apart from, drill, that opinion, strange to say, has been confirmed by the Field Marshal's experience of his command in Ireland. This aberration of judgment, the Commander-in-Chief naturally condemns with emphasis. Knowing as he does that under the existing conditions of warfare, drill, if pursued for itself alone, and not with the object of teaching the men to use the Snider rifle to the best advantage, is only playing at soldiers, he felt no hesitation in declaring that officers commanding districts and regiments fail in their duty if they do not make their soldiers efficient in musketry. In his view it is only the officers who can do this ; if they take an interest in that necessary work the men will quickly follow their example.

EDUCATION in Burma has advanced in all its branches during the past year, and possibly this may in a measure be attributable to the interest which Mr. J. V. Pope, the Director of Public Instruction, stimulates among the Teachers. Conferences of persons interested in education and the formation of teachers' associations are certain to have a favourable result upon the education afforded. The training of teachers is another subject to which much attention is devoted, and the care of this important feature is likely to produce better results in the future. The number of scholars is 270,257 and the number of schools 16,331, both totals comparing favourably with the previous year. The improvement is more noticeable in institutions devoted to higher education. The expenditure has gone up over a lakh, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in his comments, points out he "is alive to the necessity for guarding against other than unavoidable additions to the heavy burden borne by the State." The Executive Committee of the Educational Syndicate made proposals for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the College Staff, and at the same time urged that the control of the College should be transferred to Government and that the Collegiate School and Municipal teachers should be graded in one pensionable service. The Lieutenant-Governor found himself unable to support these latter recommendations, but a scheme has been submitted for the orders of the Government of India, which provides for an amelioration of the conditions of service of the European members of the staff. The increase in the numbers of students at Rangoon College is very satisfactory, but in primary education very little progress has been made.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST, accompanied by Mrs. Needham and Miss Needham and attended by Captain Berkley Levett, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sandhurst, returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon, by the Jubulpur mail train, from a tour in Northern India and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, met her Excellency at the station. Lady Sandhurst accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Needham then drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. Captain Young, who met her Excellency at Lucknow, also returned by the same train.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, has arrived at Bombay from Mahableshwar.

A MEETING of the Khoja community was held in the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Hall, on Sunday last, to publicly congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola on his nomination as an additional member of the local Legislative Council, and, to offer the community's thanks to H. E. the Governor for such nomination. The meeting was largely attended.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th November 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 87,896 maunds and Rs. 42,655 in the earnings.

MHASHA and 25 others were charged before Mr. Roper, Sessions Judge at Nasik, with committing dacoity at the village of Borwadi in Nifad taluka. Three accused were sentenced each to six years' rigorous imprisonment. Two were sentenced to two years each, and the rest to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE annual Sind Horse Show is to be held at Jacobabad on Monday, the 8th January and following days, and will be open to exhibitors from all parts, with the exception of two classes closed to Sind breeders. More than four hundred money prizes, amounting altogether to Rs. 4,590, are offered for competition, and as an additional inducement it is announced that an officer of the Army Remount Department will attend the show to purchase young stock. Mules, it seems, are in great demand, and it is considered probable that fine donkey stallions suitable for mule-breeding will readily find purchasers. Good remounts also, suitable either for the British service, native cavalry, levies or the police, are likely to sell well. All particulars may be obtained from Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

SHOTS were fired at the Khyber Rifles picquet between Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal on Friday. The offenders consisted of a party of Khusrogis, under Usman, a Jamal Khel Khusrogi. This man had tried to prevent the Zukka Khel "jirgah" from coming in, and arranged for the firing in the hope of getting the jirgah into trouble. The elders and maliks of the Nasir-ud-deen Zakka Khels, now at Peshawur, have agreed that they will burn the houses of the ringleaders within a month of the return of the jirgah to Bazaar, or in default will pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

IN the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 13, Senor Sagasta, replying to Senor Sivela's defence of the Government's attitude in regard to the events at Barcelona, said that if the Government could not settle the present conflict it ought to resign. The Liberals had no desire for office, but a solution of the Barcelona conflict was urgent. Senor Sivela replied that if it were certain that by abandoning office he would put an end to the conflict, he would consider the matter.

THE Khedive on Nov. 14 signed a decree, approved by the Powers, whereby in future a majority of the members of the Caisse can grant any sum to the Government from the reserve fund. Unanimity among the members of the Caisse is henceforth unnecessary, except for granting extraordinary war credits or the cost of expeditions. This decree having removed the difficulties arising from the decision of the mixed Tribunals with regard to the Caisse in the question of the Soudan credit for 500,000*l.*, it is now considered certain that the term of the Tribunals will be renewed for five years in February next.

A LECTURE on "South Africa" was delivered in Toronto on the 10th by Dr. Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College. It gave rise to an extraordinary demonstration of Canadian loyalty and sympathy with Imperial ideas. Every point which the lecturer made in favour of Imperial unity was received with tremendous applause by the vast audience. "God Save the Queen" was sung at the close with much fervour. Among those present was M. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., Solicitor-General, who, in the course of a speech, said that this was no time for idle discussion. All he knew was that the flag of his country was in peril and that it was his duty to stand by it. He had absolutely no sympathy with those who thought or said that they should not interest themselves in the wars of the motherland, and who sought to restrict the obligations which this country owed to Great Britain.

ACCORDING to intelligence received in Paris from Cairo, news has been received there from the Oasis of Siwa to the effect that the Chief of the Senussi has abandoned Konfra, his capital in Tripoli, and has gone with his adherents into the western Soudan. This fact considerably affects the French Mission and the future of the French Soudan.

THE *Ortona*, a fine new steamer of 8,000 tons register, 10,000 horse-power, arrived in London to sail for Australia on Nov. 24. This steamer has been built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (Limited), for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Australian service, running in connection with the Orient Line. She is 517 feet in length, 55 feet beam, and has a depth of 37 feet moulded to upper deck. The ship is built on the cellular double-bottom principle, with capacity in her bottom tanks for carrying 1,200 tons of water ballast. The promenade deck is 230 feet in length by 54 feet in breadth, affording a fine promenade for the first-class passengers. The *Ortona*, which is luxriously furnished, is fitted throughout with steam heating apparatus and a complete installation for electric lighting. In addition to the accommodation provided for 322 first and second class passengers there is room for about 300 third class. The *Ortona* is on the Admiralty list of vessels suitable as armed cruisers, and has a speed of 18 knots. Captain Conlan, the marine superintendent, is responsible for the general designing and arrangement of the steamer.

ON Nov. 14 the parliamentary commission for the control of the Austrian National Debt, by confirming the decision taken on Nov. 9, not to sanction the issue of 59,000,000 fl. in gold coin of the new currency provided for by the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, on the ground that the measure in question had been decreed in virtue of Article 14, and not by an Act of Parliament, as stipulated for such cases by the Currency Reform, brought another crisis within sight. The commission consists of six members. The vote was three against three, and consequently, says the *Times'* correspondent, there being no majority for the demand of the Government that the issue of the 59,000,000 fl. decreed by their predecessors should be sanctioned, the result was again negative. The members of the commission who in this instance voted against the Government had all supported the previous Ministry in the application of Article 14 to the arrangement which they now decline to carry into effect. The Clerical President of the Reichsrath, Dr. von Fuchs, was the most prominent and active opponent of the Government. It would be neither profitable nor interesting, adds the correspondent, to deal with the technical arguments *pro* and *con*. The true significance of this crafty manœuvre against the Clary Ministry is that the Slav-Clerical majority seems bent on rendering impossible its continuation in office, and that the President of the Reichsrath himself plays the part of leading obstructionist in the compaign against the neutral Cabinet entrusted by the Crown with the task of restoring the normal activity of Parliament. Another sinister feature of the situation is that they should not have hesitated to select as their field of action a most delicate and dangerous ground—namely, the laboriously concluded arrangements with Hungary. This policy is only consistent with the traditions of the Slav-Clerical majority in the Reichsrath. It is becoming daily more evident that the ends which the majority has in view are not only reactionary but positively subversive. Indeed, for the moment their attitude is of a nature to inspire greater concern for the maintenance of existing institutions than is that of the Social Democrats.

THE New York correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Nov. 10 :—While the general result of Tuesday's election is beyond doubt, the exact figures are still wanting. In New York States the estimated Republican majority throughout the State is 35,000, the Republicans gaining seven members in the State Assembly. In New York City Mr. Thomas, the Tammany candidate for Surrogate, was elected over Mr. Varnum, the Republican, by 55,670 majority, the vote standing—Tarnum, 92,452 ; Thomas, 148,122. Other Tammany candidates were chosen by a similar vote, Mr. Croker maintaining his hold on the city unbroken. Except for New York City no official returns have yet been received or are obtainable. Mr. Croker's failure to extend his sway from the City to New York State is marked. The Republican Press throughout the United States regards the general result as affirming the President's policy of imperial expansion and strengthening the probability of Mr. McKinley's re-nomination and re-election.

DISGRACEFUL scenes were again enacted in the Austrian Reichsrath on Nov. 9 and 10. The correspondent of the "Times," describing the proceedings, says :—A portion of yesterday's sittings was taken up by an exchange of amenities between the Social Democrats and the Anti-Semites, occasioned by the debate on an interpellation concerning the disturbances in Moravia. In the course of the altercation Herr Berner, a Social Democrat, observed that the feudal capitalists found the persecution of the Jews a convenient lightning-conductor for social discontent. They thus diverted attention from the Agrarian and Clerical plunderers to the Jews. Two honourable members were on the point of coming to fisticuffs in consequence of one of them having apostrophised the other as a mean rogue. Father Stojaloffski, the well-known Polish Agrarian Socialist agitator, having ventured to put in a word was rebuked by a brother Polish priest with the remark that it was a pity he wore the cassock, as otherwise he would have received a different answer. The whole proceedings were of a lamentable character and it required no experienced eye to detect very ominous symptoms for the further transaction of business in the Reichsrath. The scene at to-day's (Nov. 10) sitting was of a still graver character and consisted in a direct attack, which threatened to degenerate into physical assault upon Dr. von Korber, Minister of the Interior. Dr. von Korber addressing the House on the subject of the recent Czech disturbances justified the intervention of the authorities. In doing so he dwelt upon the attacks on private property which had been made with criminal intent, observing that if interference was not justified on such occasions he was at a loss to say when it would be. His whole statement was continually interrupted by vilout exclamations from the Czechs. On his mentioning an instance of the gendarmes being pelted with stones and bricks, one of his persistent interruptors called out, "That this a lie." Subsequently cries of "Away with you !" and other unparliamentary interruptions rendered it impossible for the Minister to continue. The whole House, as is customary when members of the Government speak, had clustered in front of the Ministerial bench. The Czechs shook their fists in the Minister's face, and the tumult soon assumed such proportions that an actual collision between Czechs and Germans seemed imminent. At this moment the Prime Minister exchanged a few words with the Vice-President, who was in the chair, and with Dr. von Korber, whereupon the sitting was suspended. On the resumption of proceedings he was able to finish his statement. He informed the House that the investigation was still pending, and gave a formal assurance that not only those who had led the recent disturbances, but also the promoters and wire-pullers would meet with the punishment they deserved.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MODDER FIGHT.

GUARDS NARROWLY ESCAPED ANNIHILATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 5, 12-55 A.M.

Further details of the battle of the Modder are to hand. When the Guards Brigade advanced (? crossed the river) it proceeded to occupy some outlying buildings. When within one hundred and fifty yards of them they were found to be strongly held by the enemy. The Guards were practically ambushed and the fire directed on them was appalling. The Grenadiers, who were leading, appeared to be swept away. The Maxim gun of the Scots Guards was disabled.

It was only the tremendous British Artillery fire that enabled the Brigade to escape from annihilation during their temporary withdrawal.

DONATIONS TO THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

An Indian Prince (name indecipherable) has given £2,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

AID TO GENERAL BULLER.

The Argentine Southern Railway Company has presented Sir-Redvers Buller with 6,000 horses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MODDER RIVER BATTLE.

BOERS STRONG IN ARTILLERY.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The "Standard" publishes a despatch stating that the Boers at Modder River had seven field guns besides quick fires.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTILLERYMEN.

These guns were splendidly served, principally by French and German gunners.

GALLANT DEEDS BY OFFICERS AND MEN.

There were many gallant episodes in the Modder River battle including an attempt of an officer and several men of the Coldstreams to swim the river in face of a heavy fire.

THE BOERS SAVE THEIR ARTILLERY.

The Boers removed their guns in the night, the British being too exhausted to pursue their advantage.

THE BATTLE AT MODDER RIVER.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Further details state that 11,000 Boers held a splendidly-prepared position to the northward of Modder River.

After five hours' shelling of an invisible enemy our Infantry advanced and encountered a decimating fusillade from the opposite banks and the dry bed of the river.

Our troops, however, never flinched and were lying down for hours exposed to an increasing fire, when finally at dusk the Guards on the right and the Argylls on the left forded the river.

The Boers evacuated their positions during the night.

THE WRECK OF THE ISMORE.

The transport Ismore has broken up on the rocks. Only twenty of the horses were saved.

The transport Canning with howitzer battery has arrived at Capetown.

A BOER ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The "Times" despatch from Mafeking, dated 23rd ultimo, states that the Boers attacked the west side yesterday and retired after few shells from the garrison.

THE BOER POSITION AT COLENSO.

A "Times" despatch from Frere, dated the 29th instant, says that the Boer position at Colenso is visible from the British advance post at Chievely.

It seems very strong and difficult for a frontal attack.

THE FIGHT AT MODDER RIVER.

PLAIN CRITICISM.

THE POSITION AT MAFEKING.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 5.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, 4th December :—

Two accounts have now arrived which help to solve the doubts entertained on receipt of the first news regarding the exact position at the battle of Modder River. The "Daily Chronicle" Correspondent says the enemy's force stretched for a distance of five miles along the northern bank. They had entrenched themselves and gauged the defensive possibilities of the ground to a hair. The British shelled the left flank for hours, and the Boers replied with Hotchkisses and Maxim. A lull then ensued, whereupon two brigades of infantry approached the river, the Guards being on the right. The whole advancing force was absolutely without cover and exposed to a deadly and accurate hail of bullets.

The Scots Guards advanced 600 yards, crouching, to escape the fusillade, which henceforth was unremitting. The Highlanders and Coldstreams frequently attempted to cross the river, but were exposed to a murderous fire and some narrowly escaped drowning. A party of Guards eventually succeeded and stood at close quarters for hours in face of a vastly superior force. The Boers retreated in the evening, carrying their guns.

The Staff Officers concur in the opinion that the British force never in any battle faced a worse or more sustained fire.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent says that at the outset a portion of the enemy were ensconced on the south side of the river, but crossed early in the fight.

The *Times*, in surveying the progress of the campaign, reluctantly admits that the lessons taught are both numerous and painful, noting that 3,500 men have either been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The leading journal says the initial arrangements in Natal were clearly ill-conceived and the decision to hold Kimberley and Mafeking unwise. The enemy has been underrated throughout, and the Boers' tactical strength has possibly not yet been realised. Doubtless, concludes this critic, our commanders will in future forego successive frontal attacks, entailing heavy losses and facilitating the enemy's retreat.

A Pretoria correspondent describes the entry of the British who were taken prisoners at Dundee. They were escorted by a strong guard past the President's house. President Kruger, who was standing on the terrace, uncovered as they passed and the soldiers responded, saluting.

5th December—The following telegrams appear in the *Times* :—

Frere Camp, November 29th—The Boer camp at Colenso is visible from near Chieveley. The position is very strong and difficult for a direct front attack.

Mafeking, November 22nd—The enemy made a show of attacking by advanced trenches. Supports were sent to Limestone Fort, with one gun. The Boers soon retired. There were a few casualties in the native huts through the wild Boer firing. Afterwards the Boers attempted to shell the western trenches with a big gun on the south-east. The Boer gun's range is 5,000 yards, ours 2,000. We sit tight. Dynamite mines are surrounding the British position and are a great safeguard and inspire dread in the Boers, who are ignorant of their exact whereabouts ; otherwise the town would probably have been stormed weeks ago.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on the 22nd. The business, however, is entirely formal.

MILITARY NOTES.

Second Lieutenant E. M. Nixon, unattached list, is posted to the 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Ollivant, Royal Fusiliers, is about to be appointed to the Chinese Regiment at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Lieutenants Hoskyn, 17th ; and Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, are appointed Assistant Recruiting Staff Officers, Bombay Command.

A NEW SCHEDULE OF VALUES.

A new Schedule of Values in connection with the customs tariff is under preparation in the Finance Department, and will come into force shortly. The chief changes, which it introduces, relate to the metals market, the values of which have fluctuated considerably since the last schedule was framed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, NOV. 4.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Cameron, arrived here, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 4.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Ferguson, left here, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Balisarat, arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Oceana, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 5.

Mail steamer Cuzco from Suez arrived.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan, left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 5th instant, via Mombassa.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 2nd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa and Benadir Coast.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.. s. s. Tonkin, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 21st ultimo at noon, arrived at Marseilles, on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 2 a. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur. 3 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 1-2 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110 ½
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper	84 11-16
Bar Silver	27 1-4

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously advised	13,748	12
Sergt. Whittaker	20	0
Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co...	100	0
Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. ...	1,500	0
W. A. Hirst, Esq.	10	0
A. F. Simpson, Esq.	50	0
J. H. DuBoulay, Esq.	150	0
W. L. Holman, Esq.	100	0
Clerks, Marine Account Office	26	0
C. B.	50	0
Lieut-Col. W. Loch	50	0
Lieut. W. C. French	30	0
W. M. Steuart, Esq.	100	0
P. G. Messent, Esq.	75	0
Residents Hosur Remount Depot...	50	0
E. C. B. Acworth, Esq.	100	0
S. Clifford, Esq.	20	0
	Rs. 16,185	12

KING, KING & Co.,

Bombay, Dec. 5.

NAGPUR NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 4.

MR. IBBETSON, our late Chief Commissioner, made over charge to his successor, Mr. L. Fraser, on the 27th ultimo and left the station to take up higher duties in Calcutta. The administration of the province during Mr. Ibbetson's administration has been marked by equal justice and fairness. His term of office was not of long standing, but in the various departments over which he had control he has performed work which entitles him to be placed in the list of the ablest and most capable of Chief Commissioners. He has been a very sympathetic ruler of the people.

Mr. L. Fraser, our new Chief Commissioner, who knows the Province very well and the Province knows him thoroughly well, and possesses a very high reputation, was one of our ablest local officers in the C. P. administration and also one who has very ably worked with the Government of India. The work he performed as an officer of the Imperial Service or as member of the Hemp Drugs Commission has been marked out for his assiduity, capability and intelligence The last Famine Administration of the Nagpur Division under his guidance was very successful, and we may rest assured that our present misfortunes will be met with similar success. No sooner had he taken charge of the administration, than he went to one of the mostly affected districts, Bolaghat, from whence he returned last night.

The Hon. Mr. Chitnavis having enjoyed the privilege twice as member of the Legislative Council will be succeeded by Mr. B. K. Bhose whose long laborious services as a citizen of this City has merited the succession to Hon. Mr. Chitnavis.

Famine Relief Camps have been opened in various districts of the province and the one near Jellinghkury, and under the able management of the Public Works Department, is a model one of its kind.

I am given to understand that the Comptroller of Post Offices, at present in Calcutta, has orders to move his office to Nagpur.

The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division has met with a very nasty accident. He was out at Bhundara on sessions duty and on going to inspect some places, one of the Malguzars of the place having kindly lent him one of his carriages, one of the horses shied and he was thrown out of the conveyance, the fall resulting in the dislocation of his right arm.

The meteorological observer sounded his alarm note and warned the P. W. Department that they should take care of the Famine Relief Camps, as on the 24th ultimo a copious downpour of rain was anticipated. He has utterly failed in his predictions.

Our famine prospects are daily growing worse and our water-supply is diminishing considerably. All the old wells that were condemned by the Municipality and the sanitary authorities have been re-opened, cleaned and disinfected, and the water though very scarce in them may suffice us for the next couple of months. The private gardens attached to the bungalows present a bare and arid appearance and the plants have all withered away. The orange crop this year has utterly failed ; likewise we are devoid of vegetables.

The various institutes are organizing Christmas trees and treats to the children for the coming weeks which will gladden the young folk.

The Roman Catholic Bishop holds a confirmation service on the 8th instant. His Lordship at present is at Allahabad, assisting the consecration ceremony of the Bishop-elect of that place, the Very Rev. Father Victor.

Our cotton crop this year, small as it is, finds no demand in the Bombay market, as the exporters and Bombay mill-owners do not seem to be eager in this staple.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES AT SEA.

THE ship Arethusa, of 1,198 tons, under the command of Captain J. Wilson, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, encountered a cyclone during the voyage in the Bay of Bengal. The Arethusa left Rangoon on the 30th October and had fine weather and light winds until 9th November. On the night of the 9th November, after midnight when in Latitude 13 N., Longitude 89 East weather became unsettled, and before daylight broke into a hurricane. During the night she took in all the sails as the weather got worse, but it became so bad the sails were blown to ribbons. During Friday, the 10th November, the weather grew still worse, blew a frightful cyclone, and the ship got thrown right down. The water rising to the top of deck houses, and everything moveable was washed away from the decks. Three life-boats were washed away and all the deck houses and cabins were flooded with water. At this time the wind was so strong that scarcely a man could walk about the decks, and all hands had to be indoors. The main top gallantmast and royal yard were carried away. Large spear spar broke adrift, tearing lashing bolts from the decks, causing great danger to officers and crew. This was ultimately secured and lashed. The starboard bulkwarks about 70 feet in length and all running gear were carried away from the fastenings, and washed overboard. Much damage was otherwise done throughout the ship. All hands were on deck for about forty hours, and had a very anxious time, they were gallantly led by the Captain during the day on the 10th. Tarpaulins were worsted of the hatches and the hatches were carried away. Large quantity of water poured down in the holds and damaged the cargo, ultimately secured by spare sails and lashings. This task was very dangerous to perform, the seas being washed very heavily on decks, at the time, and the Captain narrowly escaped a heavy fall, the ship was at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees. The vessel was drifted away from the course over 200 miles. On the evening of the 11th November when she was in Latitude 12 N., and Longitude 86 East, the storm abated and the rest of the voyage she experienced fine weather, but the Captain had a anxious time. Captain Wilson is at sea for the last 15 years and for the last three years he is in command of Arethusa. She lately had arrived at Rangoon from England. On her arrival in Bombay on Monday, the vessel had anchored off the Stone Bunder and this morning she has been towed to the Prince's Dock R shed alongside of the Steamer Scindia. The appearance of the vessel shows what terrible time she must have had during the cyclone. The crews were exhausted. Amongst the crews, one man about 70 years of age, remarked that during 50 years of sea life he never experienced such a terrible weather. Captain J. Wilson deserves a great credit in saving the vessel of his owner Mr. J. D. Clink of Greenock, in such trying circumstances. She will be refitted and repaired in Bombay and probably will leave for Calcutta after the repairs are made good.

CATTLE, MILK, AND GHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the unregistered numbers of deaths of human beings from starvation—are these ever fully reported other than from fever, dysentery ?—and of cattle from the same cause, *i.e.*, starvation, we are reaping the fruits of public trustees having hitherto failed in giving a well to every arid field, a grass stack and granary to every village, and a public banker to each district,—to speak tersely, for brevity's sake. Had these operations commenced, say, twelve or fifteen years ago, imagine, Sir, what vast mitigation of universal distress would have to-day welcomed our eyes, saved our blood from boiling, and hearts from bleeding at the spectacle of the present indescribable miseries of the ryots and their followings. May all concerned take heed of this even now. Let London and Simla both give us the bold, generous and universal policy, for which shall we cry much longer yet, after the little bill I have set a-going through your kind indulgence ?

What, however, in a short time will become of our milk, butter and ghee supplies ? In every famished tract they are sold already for ought but famine prices, the quality bordering on the dangerous. The poor infants must terribly suffer from these higher suspicious products of a worthless forage, though adults may dexterously pull through. All the rich and healthy constituents of these precious victuals are fast degenerating. I know, in the case of many millions, whose chief food is milk and ghee. The question of countless babes, without mothers' milk, is, indeed much more sad.

Will some persons with means, brains and nerves take time by the forelock and turn to the way of money-making at least ? The milky cattle are now-a-days sold for a song—as rupee, a h'pse a-piece. Just get hold of a few thousands, I say to companies which could be started throughout the famine Provinces. Remember that milk or "ghee" will not be obtainable at many centres a few weeks or a month or two hence, or very little and that of an exercable sort and at exorbitant prices. These companies, supported by sanitary and revenue authorities, could ensure excellent supplies at reasonably high rates while saving the draught cattle for a roaring trade the next season. Subscribers for the supplies would come by thousands at the very start, all the backward or the opaque-eyed being refused at a later stage. Such practical and public-spirited companies, encouraged by homely pushing Governments with subsidies and what not, could prove the veriest Eldorado for the two distressful years to go through. Versatile ingenuities need to be cast about for selecting suitable centres, riversides, cool meadows, and eager towns, where cattle caravans may thrive, the delicious supplies may radiate through vast areas. I would call these companies cheery hosts of Samaritans, who should be promptly put into life both through the persuasion and purse of the "Sircar." All honor to the model "Pinjrapole" of Baroda guarded by the really tender and affectionate hearts of the City "Shetias, Jhaweris, Sowcars and Shroffs," headed by the sagacious "Nagarseth," spurred on by those excellent little papers, the "Sayaji" and the other two or three weeklies of Baroda, that thousands of cattle have been saved from the wide-dreaded, rigidly-hated axe of the butchers, the "Khalpas" and "Bawanias," et hoc genus omne. I would also cite the example of an unsophisticated, Darbari, designated Unnchitrao Maharaj,' who ever keeps his quiver full of satirical shafts, instructing and amusing all and sundry, who gaily takes in herds of starving animals, eight annas a piece, and hopes both to save them and turn an honest penny in the end !

Pray, Sir, with your eloquent pen to stir up the many, long blind smiling Fortunes and, what is worse, insensible to the mute blessings of cows, bullocks, etc., now in distress by thousands. The different Governments cannot creditably withhold any money to save the lives of cattle and the ryots. No, sign yet, Sir, of your gladsome Apollo greeting crowds of dear, white canvassed ships laden with the cheap-as-dust husk, shell, sweeping or "bhusa" of various grains for the poor starving bassts, whom we now let die by thousands a day ? Alas, perhaps, even inquiries on the Continent, etc., have not been made yet, though I have spoken out some months since !—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, 4th Dec., 1899.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following memorandum was issued by Government last evening :—During the week ending 25th November there was no rain in any district of the Presidency. The general situation in the rabi tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak continues to be extremely critical, and can only be appreciably relieved by a good fall of rain within the next fortnight. The prices of the staple food grains have fallen in most of the districts mainly in consequence of large imports of grain from outside the Presidency.

The progress statement of relief measures during the week ending 25th November 1899 is appended. Relief workers 212,712, Dependants 43,842, Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or villages 6,071. The following new relief works were started during the week under report :—Ahmedabad—Widening Ghoda Feeder Road, Broach—Dora Tank, Ahmednagar—Kapurwadi Tank, Khandesh—Constructing Yaval-Savda Road, Nasik—Collecting metal for the Nandgaon-Malegaon Road. A supplementary programme of relief works has been prepared for the Bijapur district to be utilised in case of necessity. Test works have been opened in the Belgaum and Surat districts. In the former district distress is deepening in the north-eastern tracts which are mainly dependent on the rabi crops. The operations of grass cutting and collection of fuel in the Mandvi and Navapur forests, on which large numbers of the labouring classes of the Surat district are now engaged, are nearing completion, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to provide works for such of these people as are willing to accept famine wages.

The following allotments have been sanctioned—Rs. 5,000 for doles to interior village servants in Nasik Rs. 10,000 for takavi advances in Thar and Parkar, Rs. 7,000 for purchase of grain at favourable rates, to be advanced to Agrians at the Kharagoda Salt-works.

Personal Assistants have been given to the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collector of Nasik. A temporary Assistant Surgeon has been placed on famine duty under the Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, and a temporary Engineer has been posted to Sholapur for duty on relief works. The subordinate Police staff in the Ahmedabad and Thar and Parkar districts has been strengthened.

PROFESSOR LADD'S THIRD LECTURE.

BRIEFLY comprising the subjects of his two introductory lectures, Professor Ladd said :—We have seen that rational psychology, i.e., the philosophy of mind considers problems that have to do with the nature of the mind, the laws of its development and its fundamental relations. But it must take its start from, and constantly refer back to the empirical study of the phenomena of consciousness the *Sciences* of psychology. In a word "the exhibition and defence of the legitimate inferences and ultimate import of the psychic facts, as faithfully described and scientifically explained, this is, the philosophy of mind." Entering at once upon the subject of the third lecture, the Concept of Mind, the question to be answered, What do people generally "mean" when they talk about the mind, or when they speak or think of themselves or others as having minds or as being minds ? The term "mind" in preference to the term "soul" need not be insisted upon ; both terms have their obvious disadvantages ; the first emphasizes almost unavoidably the side of intellection and of ratiocination, to the relative or complete exclusion of those affective and conative aspects which equally belong to the real nature of the mental life. The word "soul" can scarcely be used in English without implying important assumptions or evoking prejudice. Any satisfactory inquiry into the concept of mind must plainly take its start from the standpoint of scientific psycology. It exhibits first of all the human mind under a two-fold aspect, regarding both the "contents" and the "functions" of consciousness. Most sychologists who cultivate the science from a purely scientific or empirical standpoint limit the study of the phenomena of consciousness to particular qualities and quantities of sensations, particular associated images of past impressions, particular forms of feelings and ideas "contained" in the consciousness of mind. Psychology is, indeed, obliged to consider the so-called stream of consciousness as to these contents, but to confide the Concept of Mind to these states and contents is a serious defect in fallacy, an almost total neglect and virtual, if not explicit, denial of the other aspect, of a "potency" equally belonging to the facts of consciousness. These latter facts demand also to be considered as forms of "functioning" and not as mere differentiation of contents. Phenomena of consciousness are always conscious activities as truly as they are contents of consciousness. Consciousness is itself fundamentally consciousness of activity, and it is so all the way through from the lowest to the highest, and the most developed forms. All the different parts of the stream of consciousness are "processes," "forthputtings," "actions," "doings," of the mind. In proof of this view the lecturer referred to several mental phenomena, especially attention, conation and discriminating consciousness. Attention, he said, is not a separate faculty or class of contents, but a universal, accompaniment of all consciousness, and this not only in cases of voluntary attention but also of so-called forced attention of English psychologists. Ward and Sully have been among the first to recognize this psychological import of attention. Sully is in the right, when he responds to Stumf's claim that it is improper to speak of one "attending" to a box on the ear ; "One would like to know the fortunate man who would receive a box on the ear and not to attend to it." The study of the "variations" of *attention*, of its distribution, its direction, its degrees confirms the same view. What is ordinarily called "inattention" is not the negation of all attention, it is rather diminished intensity of attention or attention directed to other objects than those which seem proper under the circumstances. The idle schoolboy is inattentive to his lessons, because he is attentive to objects outside the window, or to memories of past play-times, or to plans for the coming holidays. The interesting phenomena of conation, striving, were then illustrated at greater length to show the universal and fundamental character of activity which enters the Concept of Mind, as shown for instance by the difference of language when we distinguish between seeing and looking, hearing and listening. In a word "all psychic life manifests itself to the subject of that life as being in one of its fundamental aspects its own activity." The Concept of Mind, however, involves a further element which we may call Self-activity or Will in the widest sense of the word. The very essence, so to say, of the being of a mind is to be a "doer" and not a mere receiver of impressions. The following three considerations enforce this point of view :—(1) Modern physical science has changed the concept of matter, as an itself insert being that is the passive recipient of forces from without. Modern physics is dynamical and modern psychology must be dynamical also. Whatever else the soul or mind of man is, or is not, it is essentially a self-activity. (2) Modern philosophy, especially since Shopenhaur, and in a measure as due to his influence, has elaborated the concept of reality as essentially Strife or Will, and Mr. Spencer's conception of anthological truth flatly contradicts his doctrine in psychology, which builds up mind by aggregation of sensation factors. There is (3) the testimony of consciousness and the authority of all psychological science which is faithful to a "complete" recognition of psychic facts. Both are unequivocal on this point. The passive and sensational psychology cannot give us an adequate concept of mind ; "a mind is an agent, an actor, a will." But there is in particular one form of activity worthy of a more detailed study and a dominating place in the concept of mind, namely mind as knower. In philosophy generally, the *theory of knowledge* called Epistemology has, particularly since Cant played a most important part. Kuno Fisher and others even go so far as to identify Epistemology with philosophy. Now, whatever views we may take on this point, or on the relations of Epistemology to metaphysics, or on the nature of knowledge, no doubt can exist about the concept of mind as including a being who knows, *i.e.*, possesses a vast range of important knowledge. Knowledge or cognition involves, (1) Conscious intellection—or judgment, conception, or reasoning ; (2) Conscious feeling as impulse, corrective and guide to knowledge ; (3) Conscious volition and experience of will with objects : "How," asked Goethe, "can a man learn to known himself ?" By reflection never, only by action. The same is true of our knowledge of things. (4) The most important point, however, of the mind as a knower is belief in reality ; both the reality of the self and the reality of that which is other than self. Without this belief psychological analysis shows that knowledge is impossible. Hence we conclude : the mind is a knower of itself and of things. But we have not yet exausted all that scientific psychology contributes as necessary to the complete conception of the human mind. For man is, and knows himself to be, a practical and moral being. Psychological science therefore recognizes in the human mind as belonging to it certain ideas of—(1) value. In much of our school teaching and technical psychology, these psychic facts have been minimized or wholly overlooked. But in real life it is the ends we persue which form the most essential parts of our conception of our being. I am a knower, I am a will who recognises and voluntarily chooses and pursues certain ends that seem "good." I am a being appreciative of the good, and I am active with a system of ends in view. It is this idea of which Plato rightly, though too exclusively, emphasized in his concept of the soul. There is (2) the social and ethical aspect of the human mind. Modern psycology is, and rightly, more and more employing the idea of the human mind, as a social self, and the part it plays in the very constitution of the concept of mind. "The mind of the Chinese is Chinese in everything"—this saying explains and illustrates how the human mind is impressed by social surroundings, the tribe, the race. What an absolute solitary mind would be nobody can say ; and what an unethical mind, apart from all connection with, or relation to other minds, would be, we cannot even conceive. To sum up, then, the concept of mind justified by a scientific psychology is that of a cognitive will pursuing ideals of good in relation with other wills,—both things and especially selves. This conception of mind is quite different from what we are told by a recent brilliant writer on psychology, that in his own case at least "the 'self of selves' consists mainly of the collection of particular motions in the head, or between the head and throat." (James, "The Principles of Psychology.")

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

2ND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, AT 7 P.M.

The Maiden Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 4.

5 Mr Flower's b a h Muswood (by wire).
6 Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar (by wire.)

The December Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 5.

6 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant 13-3.

The New Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 5.

6 Col. Monteith and Mr Bland's ch a h Paletace (by wire).

The Gymkhana Stakes—Distance half mile.

1st Entries 7.

8 Col. Monteith and Mr Bland's g a h Jackdow (by wire.)

Notice,

Race for the Novice Stakes is cancelled,

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 5th December.

THE suggestion from New York that an informal Triple Alliance should be arranged between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, in order to keep the peace and preserve the trade of the world, is a proof of how permanent in international politics is this idea of a union of three countries for a specific purpose. "The great jealousies naturally entertained of the Triple Alliance" were a theme for partisan controversy in the House of Commons in the days of George II and the long premiership of Walpole ; and the *Dreikaisersbund* of Russia, Germany, and Austria of our own times, followed by the still nominally existing *Triplice* of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and the now suggested *Dreibund* of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, have their importance for statesman and historian alike.

GARDEN PARTY AT TEJPAL HALL.

ON Monday a garden party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Malabar Hill, to celebrate the birthday of their daughter Ratanbai. A large number of European and Native guests assembled, and the occasion was further marked by Lady Jenkins distributing prizes to the successful students of the Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' School. The extensive grounds, brilliantly lighted, depicted quite a fairylike scene, the electrical illuminations being intermingled with artistic devices of great variety. The spacious garden was tastefully decorated and chairs and cushions were judiciously arranged to accommodate the various guests. The compound and passages looked gay with flags of various colours. The little pupils of the school were seated in rows, in diversified attire. The guests were received by Mrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Mrs. Narayenjee Dwarkadas and Miss Shirinbai and led to the spacious hall and thence to the garden. Amongst those present were Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Jamsetjee Tata, Mrs. D. Tata, Mrs. R. Tata, Mrs. M. B. Barbhaya, Mrs. Chatturbhuj Morarji, Mrs. A. N. Murarjee, Mrs. Parshotamdas Mangaldas, Mrs. Nathubhai, Mrs. Davda, Mrs. Badrudin Tyabjee, Mrs Lakhmidas Bhimji, Dr. and Mrs. Marzban, Miss Kabraji, Mrs. Readymoney, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Dadiseth, Mrs. Banaji, Mrs. Mody, Mrs. Byramji, Mrs. R. B. Jeejibhai, Mrs. Panwalla, etc. Miss Rattanbai Goverdhandas, a pretty little girl of five summers, attired in a silk frock with pearls and diamonds, was then introduced to the gathering.

The ceremony opened with a song sung by pupils of the school, and a "garba" dance of the girls was a success and pleasing to the guests. Miss Shirinbai read the following report in English, dealing with the history of the school from its foundation to its present state :—

This school was first started by the late Sheth Dwarkadas Vasaoji. It was handed over to these charities thirty years ago, that is in 1869. During this long period, the school has amply justified its existence. It has not only overcome the prejudice existing in native mind against female education, but shown it its necessity and has earned a well-deserved popularity for itself. There were 130 girls on the roll of the school about this time last year. But since then the direful plague again made its appearance and dealt death around. The school had therefore to be closed from the 10th February. It was re-opened on the 1st of April, when 65 girls made their appearance. The number continued to increase steadily and now we have 175 names on the school register. Five of these are reading under Standard V, 8 under Standard IV, 24 under Standard III, 34 under Standard II, 35 under Standard. I and 69 are mere beginners. The oldest girl is 12 years of age and the youngest 6 years old. The annual examination of the school was held a few days ago by Kavi Sabtanarayan Ganpatinarayan. Of the 105 girls reading under various standards, 93 were present at the time. 70 of them came out successful in the examination, the result being 73 p.c. This was a very satisfactory result. The examiner was much pleased with it. "The result of my examination," he reports, "has been satisfactory and shows that the head mistress and her assistants have taken good pains in doing their duty." "The sewing and embroidery work turned out by the girls," he says, "is very good and useful." He was greatly pleased with the water and clay specimens, illustrating the different parts of water and land which the girls prepared in his presence.

After the report had been read Lady Jenkins distributed prizes to the successful pupils and afterwards addressed the meeing.

LADY JENKINS' SPEECH.

Mrs. Tejpal, Ladies and School Girls.—I am charmed to have had this opportunity given to me to preside on this occasion. It is delightful to learn from the report just read by Miss Manockjee Cursetjee in English, and by the head mistress Miss Hormusjee Printer in Gujarati, that notwithstanding the direful plague, there has been such a marked increase in the number of the pupils this year, and to observe with pleasure that the examiner notes satisfactory progress, for which result I congratulate Miss Printer and her staff. Whilst the songs, gurbis, and recitation the pupils exhibited, together with the specimens of fancy and plain needlework displayed here, must have given all the ladies present here as much pleasure as they have given me. In conclusion I thank Mrs. Tejpal again for asking me to preside here.

On behalf of Mrs. Tejpal, Miss Manockjee Cursetji returned thanks to Lady Jenkins for ably presiding on the occasion and gracefully distributing the prizes.

The party then retired to partake of refreshments which were served up by Mr. Khakibai Padamsey. The Hindu pupils partook of fruits and native sweets arranged for them under the direct supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Goverdhandas, and afterwards the party was entertained by the cinematograph. The party dispersed shortly afterwards, but the girls were led by Miss Aimai, head mistress, and her assistants to the spacious hall, brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, where they sat and enjoyed themselves till a later hour. The proceedings terminated at 9 p.m., when the girls departed to their respective homes in carriages.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH ON SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer is, by virtue of his office, if for no other reason, one of the most important speakers who have been flooding the land with a perfect spate of oratory. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has, however, a special right, to be heard on the South African question, since he was once Colonial Secretary, although so long ago—twenty years—that his colonial connection is practically forgotten by the present generation. Speaking at Bristol, he admitted frankly that in regard to South Africa there might be matters open to criticism. "He would not for a moment," he said, "shrink from any criticism that might be passed upon the Government. They were responsible, and could only do their best. But no more would he shrink at the proper time from calling attention to the remarkable divisions among their opponents on the most vital questions of foreign and colonial policy. But the Government acknowledged with the most hearty thankfulness the patriotic manner in which the opposition had put aside party differences for the time, and had rallied with practical unanimity, with the rarest exceptions, to the support of Ministers when the Empire was attacked by the foe." When he came to deal with the problems with which Britain will be confronted when the war is over, he remarked that, "by this war the Conventions have been destroyed. (Loud cheers.) Those to whom this war is most terrible and most hateful must be most anxious to guard against the possibility of a recurrence. Ample security must be taken that such an evil shall never recur. We must establish pure and honest government, on the basis of equal rights for men of all bloods, subject to this—we should give whatever self-government may be possible, remembering that—in my belief at any rate—there is no one in South Africa, or in any part of South Africa, where white men are competent to hold their own against native races, whether of English or Dutch blood, who would for a moment desire that that country should be permanently governed from Downing-Street. If when, I hope at no distant date, there may be a successful issue, we keep these principles steadily in view, we shall look upon past evils and even on our losses as cheaply bought because the result will have been that South Africa, awakening to a new birth, stands like a glorious star, rivalling Canada and rivalling Australasia in the great constellation which forms the union of the British Empire." (Cheers.)

LORD CHARLES AND THE JAMESON RAID.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, by the way, has also been contributing to the discussion as to what will happen when peace has been restored at the Cape and a settlement has to be made. He is infinitely more outspoken—it is one of the characteristics for which his countrymen have taken him to their hearts—than the ordinary Member of Parliament. But if there are many Ministerialists who agree with him silently in his grand estimate of Rhodes and Co., the destination of the gold-mines of the Rand is not such an assured thing as some of the sworn foes of the Chartered Company declare to be the case. He has just been saying at York that "he did not think the country would have allowed more troops to be sent out earlier. They had hoped up to the last for peace. There were many Members on both sides of the House who would have objected to have sent more men on the issue which was put before the country—the franchise. But the Boers settled the question for us by sending such an ultimatum as we, a mighty Empire, would not have sent to a third-class Republic. This was a just war ; it was a war of defence. Our colonies were links in the chain of Empire, and if we allowed one link to be damaged we jeopardised the whole of the Empire. But he went on to say that blame should be attached almost entirely, if not entirely, to that lamentable and contemptible raid. (Cheers.) Many of his friends were in that raid—(laughter)—but the question of the honor of one's country was very much bigger than the question of personal friendship. (Cheers.) No one who had anything to do with that affair, directly or indirectly, ought to have anything to do with the administration of the Transvaal in the future."—*Our London Correspondent.*

THE LEONIDS THAT FAILED.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. LOCKYER.

DISAPPOINTMENT seems to have been the fate, speaking generally, of watchers for the shooting stars all the world over. In London the atmospheric conditions were almost hopeless. Nevertheless, very complete arrangements had been made to do us best possible, alike by innumerable amateur astronomers and at the official observatories. At the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, most of the large instruments were ready for the attack, and two batteries, containing five or six cameras each, had been specially erected and adjusted. It is too soon yet to state definitely what results were or were not obtained, since the period during which the appearance of the expected Leonids is possible has not yet expired ; but it is to be feared no very satisfactory observations can have been made.

From other points the following reports have come to hand :

Paris.—The balloon Aeroclub went up, under the direction of Count Lavaulx and Count de Sain Victor, for the purposes of observation. The ascent was successfully effected in the presence of Prince Roland Bonaparte and M. Loewville. The observations were made by M. Tikhoff, of the Meudon astronomical establishment, and M. Lespiau, Professor of Physical Science at the Chaptal College. They saw five shooting stars before the departure, the meteors being large enough to show clearly through the fog. The balloon floated high above an ocean of cloud, and observations were made on 100 Leonids.

It is not yet known if the astronomers of the Paris Observatory have been equally successful. Their first attempts at observation were baffled, owing to the thickness of the fogs prevailing.

Vienna.—Shooting stars which did not shoot were a serious disappointment to Vienna. The streets and squares and public places on the outskirts of the city were thronged by people with opera glasses, and more than two thousand spent the night on the Kahlenberg. But clouds hurried past all night, and very rarely a small glimpse of the firmament was obtained. At the Schneeberg observatory, however, the clouds cleared at midnight, and during the six hours of observation 140 shooting stars were counted, some being successfully photographed.

Madrid.—The watchers at the Observatory last night saw a number of the Leonids. They also sa

years of my reign. It is with great satisfaction that I learn that the citizens of Bristol, where the Royal Infirmary boasts so long and honorable a record, have contributed with such generosity to the establishment of a convalescent home, a work of charity in which I take a deep personal interest. I earnestly hope that this home may contribute in no small degree to the alleviation of human sufferings. I thank you for the expression of attachment to my throne and person." The Queen having declared the Home opened, amid a flourish from the trumpets of the Life Guards' trumpeteers, the Royal procession set out on its return journey to the station, passing again through miles of streets lined as were the others with dense masses of people. Another knighthood has been bestowed in connection with the Queen's visit. The second new Bright is Mr. E. P. Wills, the largest individual donor to the Convalescent Home, of which he is the first president. He is a partner in the well-known firm of Bristol tobacconists.—*Our London Correspondent.*

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AT MANCHESTER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, largely condemned a speech delivered to a great Liberal meeting, in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, to a strong criticism of the Government's policy in South Africa. From the political question he carefully distinguished the military one, concerning which he said:—"We are in a crisis. It is a military crisis. Who is the man at the helm? (A Voice: "Judas.") The man at the helm is Sir George White—(loud cheers)—and over him Sir Redvers Buller. (Renewed cheers.) There are no two men in the world more worthy of our confidence. (Renewed cheers.) Let us give it to them with a whole heart. On the whole I think it is probable that the campaign will be better conducted by two experienced soldiers on the spot than by any newspaper writer—(cheers and laughter)—however smart and self-confident, or by any retired colonel in a bay window of a club, however captious and dogmatical he may be. The inevitable vicissitudes of a great war are to be met with an equal mind. Let us not magnify either small successes or small reverses. Let there be no hysterical depression and no vainglorious boasting. (Cheers.) Quietness and confidence best become a nation with a past like ours. We know that we can trust our soldiers. (Cheers.) Let us also trust the man at the wheel." The Liberal leader in the Commons took up, however, a very different line when he turned to the political aspect of the question. "But he continued, when this very excellent advice of trusting is mentioned as being transferred from military to the political sphere, then I say no—(cheers)—and I am sure that when the advice was given it was not intended to be applied. Trust the man at the helm, indeed! (Laughter.) We have encountered a furious gale. Heavy seas are breaking over us. It will need all our nerve and our seamanship to master it. That we shall weather the storm we do not doubt, but while it lasts it is serious. Our good ship will not come out of it without damage. And this being our case, we are invited to trust the very helmsman and the crew and the captain who have steered us right into the middle of the tornado. (Cheers.) They may take it either way they like. Either they saw it, and they failed to avoid it, and they steered us into it, or else they did not see it. (Laughter.) Then what becomes of their reputation as competent seamen? I am not going to enter to-night upon the long story of the negotiations about the Outlanders' grievances and franchise laws, and the question of the suzerainty, and so forth. I am not going to criticise the tone or consistency of the correspondence, although it is full of interesting and important points from which I think a very straight conclusion may be drawn. (Hear, hear.) But my main quarrel with the Government is on broader lines. Their first duty to the people of this country and to the Empire was to keep us out of war in South Africa—(cheers)—and we are plunged into war in South Africa. They declare that they did not intend it, and we are bound to accept their declaration, but blind indeed must he be who does not see that [illegible] behind their advisers and instigators and backers and instruments, there were men who did intend war—(cheers)—and whose influence was certainly not on the side of peace." After further criticism of the Government's policy, Sir Henry concluded this portion of his speech which he wound up with a consideration of the drink and housing problems—by saying that "Any solution would have been better than a war between Europeans at the Cape—(cheers)—and no mere assertions of it having been inevitable all along will relieve from the shoulders of her Majesty's Government the burden and blame of having led us into it. (Cheers.) Now it is no doubt a very proud thing for these little islands tucked away in the north-west corner of everywhere—(laughter)—amid tempestuous seas, to have a great Empire, to be concerned in these great issues in South Africa, and to be able to trust to the valiant prowess and the administrative capacity of those who issue from our shore. But if we wish to strengthen our hold upon South Africa or upon any other part of the Empire, the first thing we have to do is to see that the Empire is sound, and in order to do that we must look to the political contentment, the social well-being—(cheers)—and the moral health of our people, which affects the pioneers, the settlers, the traders, soldiers, sailors, and administrators by whom our Empire is maintained.—*Our London Correspondent.*

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

NUMEROUS CASES OF INCENDIARISM.

[SYDNEY, Friday.

A Suva correspondent writing on 1st Nov., says that a circumstance occurred a few days ago which, had the plot not been discovered by the detection of one of the conspirators, might have had serious consequences. The matter has been kept pretty quiet, and three of the ringleaders have been sent to prison for three months. There is a native force of constabulary here, whose arms consist of a rifle and bayonet. It seems that, for some time past, they have been very discontented, on the ground of extra drill, bad rations and excessive fatigue duty, and so they determined to refuse duty, and, in fact, mutinied, with the result as a ready stated.

A Nukualofa correspondent under date 23rd October, writes:—Painting the town red is about what some discontented Tongans have been striving to do lately. Ill-feeling and disappointment relative to the late royal marriage have not died away, and the whole and seems to be permeated with discontent, in many cases amounting almost to rebellion. Many cases of arson have occurred during the past month. On 3rd inst, there were three separate fires, on the following night there were three more, and one house was burnt down on the night of the 5th. On the 9th a public assembly of people, from which none must be absent, was held, at which the king's father, the Minister for Lands, addressed those present. He told them that all the Tongan houses burnt would have to be paid for by the people of Nukualofa, and that any damage done to European property would have to be made good by the whole land. He also warned them that any one convicted of the crime of arson rendered himself liable, according to the Tongan law, to 10 years' hard labor. This warning did no good, and the Government became so alarmed that arrangements were made to proclaim martial law. Fortunately, wiser counsel prevailed, for upon it being pointed out to the Tongan authorities that, in proclaiming martial law, they were themselves, perhaps taking first steps towards annexation, orders were given that that portion of the "Gazette" about martial law should not be published, and they contented themselves with proclaiming a free pardon and 100 dol. reward to any accomplice who would furnish evidence convicting any incendiary. Since then the nights have been moonlight, and no fires have occurred for some nights; but on Saturday night last two large and valued Tongan houses were burned down. As usual there was not the slightest trace or clue that might lead to the apprehension of the incendiaries.

THE RAVAGES OF SPARROWS.

The sparrows, which are becoming very numerous in the Borung shire, are doing a great deal of damage to crops and fruit gardens. At a meeting of the shire council on Friday it was decided to have 150 circulars printed to send to every shire council and agricultural society in the colony, asking them to subscribe £5 each towards a fund, out of which a reward is to be paid for an effective scheme for the wholesale destruction of the pest.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE LIBERALS AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

There are indications that the Liberals do not intend, if they can help it, to allow the Conservatives, as they possibly suspect is intended, to divert the attention of the country from social problems by the war. In one week two Liberal leaders and one ex-leader—the latter still largely influencing the party—have delivered speeches in which they dealt with the great housing question—especially as affecting congested and over-crowded London. Lord Rosebery opened the ball in East London, in a speech which he delivered at Shoreditch, when opening new municipal buildings erected by the Vestry. In considering the existing obstacles which prevent slum properties from being dealt with he pointed out that:—"One of the great difficulties is in even discovering who are the owners. They are very often the obscure and subterranean class, who draw very considerable rents without appearing—and without appearing, for obvious reasons—on the surface. (Cheers.) But the other day the borough of West Ham was very anxious in a transaction of this kind to ascertain who the owners were. It had the greatest difficulty in doing so, and in some cases it was impossible, I believe, to do so; there are so many agents and clerks in front of the real and genuine owners. Well the borough of West Ham applied to the Local Government Board for powers to compel registration of all ownership of house property within the borough. If that were done, it is obvious enough that acquisition would be enormously simplified. But the Local Government Board, for reasons which I do not doubt—I am not speaking ironically—were good and sufficient in view of legislation and of the general aspects of the case, had to refuse their permission. But surely no more simple, no more reasonable, request was ever preferred to a Government department, and we must regret profoundly the causes which made refusal imperative. These Lords of the Slums are largely masters of the situation." Coming to another difficulty he remarked that:—"We have this enormous problem of housing the people of London. The increase is very large every year, being some 60,000, and in the meantime you are only able to deal with it piecemeal, in a manner which even on the large scale adopted by this vestry only accommodates some 300 families, many more than that being dispossessed. But you will have to take larger measures than this, if you wish to deal with the problem in the most satisfactory manner. And there is one obvious method which I think suggests itself to anyone who has at all studied the problem. It is this. That with workmen's trains you ought to be able to house a great part of the working population of London, more healthfully and more economically in the country near London. (Cheers.) But you have no power to acquire land for that purpose. You may buy land outside the county of London for lunatic asylums. You have power to expatriate the ruined and wrecked of your population in the great asylums in the middle of the rural districts. Why, on the other hand, should you not have the power, with safeguards against jobbery, and subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, to be given in large and easy conditions—why should you not have the power to lodge not merely your lunatics and your invalids outside the county of London, but to lodge your intelligent artisans with their large families, that they may be brought up in healthier conditions?" On the following afternoon, Mr. Asquith was discussing the same subject in St. Martin's Town Hall, before a large gathering of the Christian Social Union. And in the evening, at Manchester, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman concluded his speech, from which we have already quoted, with a powerful reference to the same problem. Having referred to the drink traffic, he went on to say:—"The other great evil to which I refer is the question of overcrowding and the bad housing of the poorer classes, especially in our great cities. (Cheers.) I have seen statistics of some parts of London where rents within the last four or five years have been more than doubled—(cries of "Shame")—with the result that decent working men are driven out of any house that might be called a decent house into dens and holes in which neither comfort nor health nor morality nor decency can be secured, and all that has been done by philanthropic men in the way of building new houses has been unable to cope with this growing evil. Here is a grievance to which the complaints of the Transvaal Outlanders are a mere empty cry. (Loud and continued cheering.) Here is a peril at your own doors—greater than can come from any Boer aggression. Here are destruction and misery exceeding that of war—(cheers)—working and waxing in the houses of your own people. The necessary cures may be drastic. We may have to touch the Land Laws. (Cheers.) The rights of property may not be safe from us, and great public expenditure may be required, but a remedy must be found. (Cheers.) I invite you, when you have disposed of the liquor difficulty, to address your energy and your capacity to this great problem, for not until it is solved, whatever be your military or political successes at the other end of the world, can we say that the heart of our Empire is sound."—*Our London Correspondent.*

A CROMWELL WEEK.

The Cromwell Tercentary, says our London correspondent, was celebrated in London by two distinct events. The one was the unveiling, without any ceremonial whatever, of the bronze statue of the Protector which has just been erected in the same garden at the side of Westminster Hall, behind Westminster Abbey and close to the Strangers' Entrance to the House of Parliament. Concerning the erection of the statue there has been a considerable difference of opinion expressed in both Houses of Parliament, one result of which has been that instead of the memorial being erected by the nation, it has come to the nation as a gift from a private donor. That donor, it may safely be said is Lord Rosebery, who was the principal speaker at the second of the day's two events, a great Cromwell Tercentary Meeting in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place. His lordship delivered on the occasion a long and eloquent appreciation of the Protector, passing upon him a sustained panegyric characterised by brilliant and vivid word-painting. Having touched upon Cromwell's first policy and his attitude towards Charles, and eulogised him as a ruler and soldier, Lord Rosebery proceeded to speak of him as an Imperialist. "I take Cromwell," said his lordship, "as a raiser and maintainer of the power of the Empire of England. I do not, however, propose to-night to address you on the ways in which he made the name of this country honoured and respected, because it would take me too long, and, indeed, it would not be easy to define. But there is one clear ground of policy on which he fixed the attention of Europe. He was in essence a defender of the faith. You know what he did with regard to the Waldenses, these persecuted Protestants, the massacres and horrors perpetrated on whom remain for ever a dark feature of European history. Cromwell spoke. He did not interfere by arms—though I have seen his action on that occasion cited as a precedent for religious interference by arms—he did not interfere by arms, but he wrote—he wrote appeals and dispatches—and by the force of diplomacy, backed up by a great army and a supreme reputation, achieved his object, and what remained of the Waldenses were saved. (Cheers.) When Europe saw that Cromwell was in earnest, Europe had no hesitation as to the course which it had to adopt. And, indeed, it is very remarkable. It is not I think wholly explicable, the extraordinary deference—I had almost said the adoration—that Europe paid to Cromwell. Spain and France contended for his alliance. The two great Catholic countries contending for the honour of the alliance of the defender of the Protestant faith! (Cheers.) The great Roman Catholic monarch, Louis the Fourteenth, put on mourning at his death. Cardinal Mazarin one of the Princes of the Roman Catholic Church, earnestly, almost humbly, sought his alliance for his country and—last of all the proofs that I will adduce of the power and honour in which Cromwell was held—let me quote a letter from the great Conde, the greatest general on the Continent of Europe, at a time when the Continent of Europe produced many great generals. I am exceedingly delighted, he said, with the justice that has been paid to your Highness's merit and virtue. It is in that only that England can find her safety and rejoice, and I consider the people of the three kingdoms in the height of their glory at seeing their goods and their lives entrusted at last to the management of so great a man. (Cheers.) That is no Republican testimony. That is no Protestant testimony; but it is the testimony of a great Roman Catholic French Prince."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIA'S PRAYER FOR ENGLAND.

The "Rast Goftar" gives utterance to the following loyal sentiments:—During the last fortnight, both in Bombay and in many parts of the Mofussil, prayers have been offered for the success of the British arms in South Africa. "More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreameth of," and there is perhaps no community of human beings on the face of the earth, who have a greater or more implicit faith in the efficacy of prayer than the native communities of India. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that a good many of them should have thought it to be their duty to pray to the Almighty to grant victory to the arms of the nation, on whose success depends their prosperity, and on whose prestige rests their security. That India considers England's cause her own, that she rejoices in her triumphs and sorrows in her reverses, and not that less heartily or sincerely than any other member of the Empire, has been, we suppose, most amply demonstrated in the course of the last few weeks.

THE SUBSOIL WATER QUESTION.

Commenting upon Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the subsoil water question the "Gujerati" says it contains explicit and definite opinions upon the subject. Our contemporary adds:—He is not in favour of draining the subsoil water from the Flats by means of a pervious agricultural drain, as recommended by Mr. Smith. The basement bed of Bombay Island is basaltic rock. The subsoil resting upon the rock is of clay and the chief characteristic of this soil is its small capacity for free water, together with great retentiveness, due to the small size of its pores. He is, therefore, emphatically of opinion that such soil can not be drained by any such subsoil drain as the agricultural drain in question. The clay soils of Bombay have no underground streams, as is generally supposed, and the right way to attack the problem of subsoil water is to keep the surface dry. Mr. Crimp's recommendations differed in some important respects from those in the previous reports on which the corporation was being coerced to act by irresponsible and self-sufficient outsiders. Its hesitation has been justified by Mr. Crimp's report, and it is only inexcusable perversity that can delight in the stupid insinuation that the corporation has so far contented itself only with finding excuses for doing nothing.

LORD CURZON AND MR. TATA'S SCHEME.

With regard to Mr. Tata's magnificent scheme for a Research Institute, the "Native Opinion" discourses:—It is singularly fortunate that it should have fallen to the happy lot of Lord Curzon to issue the famous Resolution *re* Tata's Post-Graduate University Scheme so soon after the notable Resolution of the Supreme Government on the state and progress of education in British India. The very remarkable promptitude with which it was issued augurs a vigorous new regime, which will bear no delay and no red-tapeism in dealing with an important matter, and which does immense credit to the talents of the Viceroy and fulfils our expectations of him with respect to higher education. When Mr. Tata's magnificent scheme was first published at the end of the last regime, the somewhat lukewarm support it received at the hands of the Supreme Government had disappointed many sympathisers with the cause of higher education. It is very gratifying to notice, however, that the higher rather, highest education, which Mr. Tata has so generously come forward to initiate, almost for the first time in this country, has met with the most cordial and sincere sympathy of the Government of Lord Curzon.

The "Indu Prakash" observes:—India has to heartily congratulate herself on the distinct advance towards practical realization which the scheme for Post-Graduate education, launched into being by the princely munificence of our worthy townsman, Mr. J. N. Tata, has made with the publication in the "Gazette of India" of a Government Resolution, fully approving of the scheme and promising an early legislation on the subject. Government place on record "their appreciation and generosity of the public spirit of Mr. J. N. Tata" and wish every success to the undertaking, which they are confident, "will meet a great need and will contribute to the advancement of higher education and the development of the resources of the country."

RETIREMENT OF MR. THORBURN.

Referring to the approaching retirement of Mr. Thorburn, the "Native Opinion" remarks:—Mr. Thorburn, the Financial Commissioner of the Panjaub, will shortly retire. In the Government of the Panjaub this office is of great importance and Mr. Thorburn has fulfilled it with care and caution that commanded respect. However he got into hot-water for his remarks in connection with a lecture in regard to the recent frontier expedition. Be that as it may; he is one of the few officers whose memory will be cherished long.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—The retirement of Mr. S. S. Thorburn of the Punjab Commission has been made the occasion of eulogistic reviews of his service to this country in the Indian papers. The speech which he delivered on the last Frontier war at Simla, and which drew down on him the censure of the Secretary of State, has made him famous throughout the country. But that was the least part of the service he did to India. A man of considerable abilities, Mr. Thorburn believed thoroughly in himself, and was not afraid to say what he felt without much regard to the susceptibilities of his superiors. The question of agricultural indebtedness occupied much of his attention of late years. And it is to him that we owe the measure recently introduced into the Viceregal Council to put a limit on the evil. He sympathised with the peasantry, and did all he could to free them from the yoke of the money-lender on the one side and that of the military autocrat on the other.

THE CHUPRA CASE.

Some of the native papers freely comment on the details of what is called the chupra case, as disclosing a unique story of official oppression. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—The judgment of Mr. Fennel, Sessions Judge of Sarun, is a sad commentary of the administrative system of this country, and discloses a most thrilling story of official oppression. It contains a merciless, but none the less just criticism of the high-handed conduct of some officials who combined for the purpose of persecuting a petty police constable. We regret considerations of space deter us from publishing the official document "in extenso," which is, however, worth perusal as our readers will see from the following brief statement of the facts of the case and few extracts which we shall have occasion to make from it here. . . . Although no attempt has been made to deny the alleged facts or to show that the reproach cast upon the officials is undeserved, yet Mr. Pennel is transferred to Noakhally which is regarded as a "penal settlement" in Bengal for the truly unpardonable fault of castigating the executive officers. This is likely to create the impression prevelent in some quarters that government considers the maintenance of official prestige to be of paramount importance and that everything has to yield to that phantom.

The "Indian Spectator" states:—If Government are serious, as we have no doubt they are, in their endeavours to put an end to the rude and sometimes brutal treatment of Indians by Englishmen, they will have to adopt a far different course from that which seems to have been followed in the case of Mr. Pennell, until recently District Judge of Sarun, in Bengal. The facts of the case, briefly, were that two Europeans assaulted a policeman who refused to do the work of a coolly for one of them. Not content with this, they trumped up some trivolous charges against him and got him sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The man appealed to Mr. Pennell, the District and Sessions Judge, who acquitted him, and in the judgment acquitting him passed some scathing remarks on the conduct of the district officials. We understand that Mr. Pennell has been transferred to some other District, and it seems to be generally understood that the transfer is in consequence of the independence he displayed in the case. We can hardly believe such a thing of Sir John Woodburn's Government.

PROFESSOR LADD IN BOMBAY.

Most of the native journals welcome the presence in Bombay of Professor Ladd of Yale University. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says:—Last Tuesday evening Mr. Tata's Esplanade House at Waudby Road witnessed an unique gathering. In that beautiful mansion there were gathered together, at the joint invitation of the Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University and Mr. Tata, representatives of all professions and of every branch of commerce and men of light and leading in all the departments of learning in order to honour Professor E. T. Ladd D. D., LL.D., (of Yale University). The idea of issuing the invitations in the joint names of the Vice Chancellor and Mr. Tata was a happy one indeed. What more appropriate than that the representative of our University and the greatest benefactor of learning in India should join hands to welcome to our shores a distinguished professor of a sister University across the ocean? The invitations were largely responded to and the gathering was a great success.

The "Gujerati" writes:—There was a representative gathering at Mr. Tata's bunglow to meet Prof. Ladd, one of the Senior professors of Yale University in the United States. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy welcomed him in cordial and eloquent terms, and in doing so explained how he became associated with the reception in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor. When the Imperial University of Tokyo in Japan thought it proper to specially invite Prof. Ladd to deliver a course of lectures on Psychology, our own University could not have acted more gracefully than by placing at the disposal of this American scholar its Convocation Hall for the delivery of a course of his lectures on this important subject. Mr. Tata, as a patron of learning, was the first to extend his welcome and hospitality to Dr. Fairbairn, and we are glad that once more he has honoured another Western scholar with a fitting reception.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—The evening party given at Mr. Tata's stately mansion, in honour of Dr. Ladd, the eminent American scholar, on Thursday, was not only the pleasantest social function of the season, but the most splendid gathering of the "elite" of the Bombay community that has taken place in our midst for a long time. Under no better roof could the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University have extended this formal welcome to the distinguished professor than under that of the palatial residence of Mr. Tata, whose recent magnificent gift has rightly won for him the appelation of the maœnas of his country. There was no profession, no interest unrepresented, and what gave special colour to the gathering—an essentially aristocratic social function as it was—was the mustering in the strongest possible force of the intellectual aristocracy of the city.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a time when the annually recurring Indian Congress meeting is about to be held I ask your leave to express my views on the question of the necessity or expediency of such irresponsible and self-constituted assemblies, and whether it is really national compact and if so what good it has done, or can possibly do to the people of this country, and last, not least, as to whether Parsees as a race or community should join in the movement. I have said so much on the subject in the columns of the "Englishman"—last year—and in your own columns that I have hardly much to add. But the chief object of this letter is to warn my people of the danger and disadvantages of taking part in a movement of this kind. It it forebodes any good to any other race or people of India, at any rate it will do no good to Parsees, as a race, held in high estimation by its rulers and its fellow-subjects. I think that the Parsees have much to lose and little to gain by co-operating with the Congress-wallas. I look upon the Congress as an excrescence of English education in India. It may be but a public exhibition of the just aspirations and demand of equal rights on the part of educated Hindoos of to-day. Talking about an educated Hindoo of to-day, I must freely say, that with all his boasts of English learning and with all his high notions of outward civilisation, and an improving status of domestic life and widow marriage, the poor educated Hindoo at home, is just as much helpless as an old orthodox one in domestic and family circumstances. He is just as much subject to the yoke of Hindooism as an ordinary Hindoo. All his high notions vanish like chaff before the wind when a single threat is held out to him in the shape of ex-communication from the caste. Of course there have been martyrs like the late Cursondas Mooljee (Honourable Mr. Lely's hero—and a just one too) and Ganesh Joshi among the Hindoos, but then such exceptions are few and far between. The late Cursondas Mooljee and Ganesh Wasoodev Joshi, as natives of India, reveal in them a character for our study. Indeed, such men are models to be copied by our young men, by our educated men and by our several vain-glorious men of this age. When I run down the present alpacca-coated and be-pantaloned rising generation of Hindoos (they are all bedhotied at home though) for their moral cowardice, of course, I have the greatest respect for those Hindoos (who dress in angarkhas and dhotees) who do their duty and business in life which they owe to themselves and to their community without making any grand parade. Such good men can be counted by hundreds among the Hindoos and they command our respect. But the question is can the rights, liberties and privileges asked for be safely granted to us by the Government and are we fit and able to govern ourselves. Look and say (look and sincerely (pray don't say with Bapayan hypocrisy and smooth tongue) whether the Municipal Government of the towns and cities of India is carried on as it ought to be. Why, I have heard some right-minded, impartial, and independent men in and out of the Poona and Ahmedabad Municipal Corporations say that it would be much better for the people of Poona and Ahmedabad to have themselves governed by legally constituted responsible authorities than to try to govern themselves in the way they are doing at present. It does no good to themselves nor to the people they pretend to govern. All these so-called self-governing bodies in Guzerat, the Deccan, and elsewhere are more ruled over by some one more capable of ruling than themselves instead of ruling themselves and those placed under them. It may be the ambition of some of the Congress-walla to show forth their English education to the public, or to pose as orators and leaders of men or to be worshipped by the ignorant public as heroes and martyrs fighting with Government for the right and liberties of the people of India, or they may be enthusiastic and misguided men on search of fame and glory. I beg most humbly to urge upon the Parsees the fact of there being nothing like a nationality among them, of their being foreigners in a foreign land, that they have lost their all, except a glorious name which they have still, thanks to the British Government in India, been able to preserve. English people are shrewd enough to observe and understand that the Parsees cannot but be loyal and grateful to the British Government, because the Parsees owe everything to them, and, if imitation can be called the sincerest flattery, the Parsees are the sincerest admirers of everything English. Supposing for a moment that the British lost the empire of India (do not some Brahmins wish for it? they do) the Parsees would be nowhere, probably their race and name would be exterminated and extinct for ever unless they had the energy, enterprise and means to found a colony of their own, or some other European Government took them under their fostering care and protection. The Parsees must stand or fall with the British Government in India. They grow with the growth of the British and strengthen with their strength. Who does not know that in the dreaded days of the mutiny we (Parsees) stood next to our rulers in imminent danger of being exterminated. How many of us fell victims in outstations simply because we were Parsees and our dislike was next to that of the British. We must not forget the lesson taught only so recently, and ask for liberties of doubtful benefit to us as a class. One thing I can truly vouch for, that wherever you go the Britishers would be the first to respect and associate with a true-born Parsee though, some Englishmen can hardly bear the sight of Parsees in Bombay. In fact the very existence of Parsees in India is dependent upon the existence and maintenance of the British rule in India, and therefore, Parsees must have a strong interest and affection in their paternal Government. Let the day come and you will see them fighting for the British shoulder to shoulder with them. Instead of wasting their breath and energy in a meaningless movement like the Congress, let the Parsees find ways and means to ameliorate their own condition and to guard against an evil day (since generous Mr. Tata and others have set their hearts to ameliorate the condition of the Hindoos) which may or may not come. As a race they have still the seeds of greatness in them, which only require to be nourished, developed, and rightly cultivated. I once more say that the Parsees as a body have very little to gain from the Congress, (let some misguided enthusiasts say to the contrary). This has been my firm conviction for years, and I am glad to find my respected old friend Mr. Kabraji and others are warning the Parsees against the danger. I wish all Parsee journalists will do the same.

A word more and I am done. If the Congress offers to develop the resources of the country, to introduce new manufactures and trades, to revive old industries I say let the Parsees join it by all means. These are the things that are wanted for the re-generation of the country but the pulpit-patriots who want to govern from their chambers, pen in hand, fight shy of such herculean task.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, Dec. 3.

THE BREEDING OF ZEBROIDS.

Some useful information concerning the crossing of the zebra with the common mare has been communicated to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry by the Brazilian Minister. The breed of zebra generally considered the best for crossing with any of the domestic species of *Equus* is Burchell's zebra. It seems possible that for use in harness in the Transvaal this zebra is destined to displace the mule largely. It is said to be entirely free from that South African scourge, "horse sickness."

The experiment under notice was carried out by Baron de Parana, of the plantation Lordella, in the municipality of Sapucaia. He has obtained five "zebroids," as he terms them. According to Baron de Parana these zebroids are very sprightly, but at the same time they are gentle, and become very docile in the hands of those who care for them. They feed as well from the manger as in the pasture, and are possessed of extraordinary mascular strength. Their size, slenderness of form, pace, and disposition depend upon the dam; consequently, they may be bred at will for the saddle or for heavy or light draught, as it is only necessary to select the mare possessing the qualities desired. Thus, the crossing with mares of the heavy Percherons, Suffolks, or Clydesdales gives zebroids that are large and very strong, but not so heavy and thickset as their dams. Crossing with mares of lighter races, such as the Arabs, produces zebroids that are tall and slender, fully as strong as the former, but more tractable and suitable for work which requires quickness rather than strength alone. Baron de Parana is convinced that the zebroid will prove of great economic importance, especially in the warmer countries. He believes that when the zebroid is better known there will be no further use for the common mule—"that the zebroid will be the mule of the 20th century."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

TRAVELS IN BOKHARA.

Mr. W. R. Rickmers read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on November 13, describing his recent travels in Bokhara. He said:—

In the summer of last year he had started, accompained by his wife and Dr. von Krafft, now of the Geological Survey of India. He had received every facility both from the Government of Russia and from the Ameer of Bokhara. Beyond the minor discomforts attendant on such a journey, there was little to deter any one who enjoyed sound health from travelling in Bokhara. Of attacks from the natives there was absolutely no danger. The people were too much in awe of their rulers to make themselves aggressively disagreeable and a mighty change had taken place since the days when Vambery was obliged to adopt a perilous disguise before entering the country. Mr. Rickmers established a permanent camp on a tributary of the Yaksu River, with the object of studying the wonderful mountain system of the "conglomerates" of East Bokhara. The "conglomerates" cover an area of 800 square miles, disposed in a long strip between the rivers Vaksh and Panj, with a strike from north-east to south-west. They show distinct stratification, and Dr. von Krafft ascribes them to the tertiary period. The stones composing them are chiefly crystalline. The greatest thickness of the formation may be said to be at least 4,000 feet. The rounded forms of the soft "conglomerate" are easily distinguished from the jagged and fantastic outlines of the hard zone. The highest peaks typical of each category are respectively Hazrat-Ishan (13,000 feet and Kutch-Nanor (10,500 feet). The scenery is wild to the last degree. An intense solitude pervades the valleys, where Nature is so sparing that scarcely a creature is to be seen. Serrated ridges and gaunt pinnacles stand out black against the blue sky. In this district the party spent several months. By the time of their arrival the vegetation had quite dried up. As they climbed the slopes the crackling skeletons of umbelliferous giants punished their intrusion with showers of dust. Only where there is a constant trickle of water may green patches be seen throughout the summer, though in the higher regions, of course, the meadows remain green a long time. Trees are scarce, but in the more secluded valleys apologies for woods manage to exist, to the great delight of the lover of nature. The pine is represented by the thuya, which thrives on scanty soil, and is satisfied with a precarious foot, hold on the brow of precipices safe from the ravages of man. The wretched population was mainly dependent for its livelihood on the gold washing industry. The precious metal had been obtained from this region for centuries. A very simple apparatus was employed for treating the gravel. All gold in the shape of dust was lost, some of the rougher particles only being secured. Five men working together treated about a ton of gravel per day. All these gold workers were in the hands of sweaters who advanced them the necessaries of life and kept them continually in their clutches. The consequence was that they did as little work as they could, and never obtained even comparative prosperity. The yearly gold output of East Bokhara was variously estimated from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*, a mere trifle considering the potentialities of the alluvial deposits. The quantities extracted by the natives in the course of centuries had hardly encroached upon the score, and were as nothing compared to what Europeans might produce in a few years. So far the proportion of gold in the "conglomerate" itself had not been established, the fluvial tile deposits resulting from its disintegration offering greater advatages for mining purposes. The original birthplace of the gold was, of course, to be sought for in the original crystalline ranges forming the bank against which the "conglomerates" were deposited The gold occurs exclusively in tablet form, grains and nuggets being nowhere found. Investigations into the distribution of the metal showed that the richness of the sands increased with the depth, and that the gravel terraces on the banks were richer, and contained coarser gold than the actual river bed Were it not for the money-lenders and official bloodsuckers the native population might attain a flourishing condition. The people had, however, lost all ambition and all forethought for the future, and were frequently reduced to eating bread made from the pith of the asafœtida. Frequent excursions were made to the surrounding mountains and valleys, and magnificent views were obtained from the summit of Hazrit-Ishan. The climate was singularly regular for a mountain region. From the beginning of July to the end of October not a single drop of rain fell, but in November mists came rolling down the slopes and snow began to fall. Until March the valleys are buried in snow and almost inaccessible. Then comes a period of continual rain, which lasts till May, when the sun begins to battle effectually against the clouds Mr. Rickmers's paper was illustrated by a series of magnificent photographs, and in the ante-room there was an interesting exhibition of curious Bokharan native products.

THE MEMORIAL TO SIR W. P. SYMONS.

A meeting of the committee formed to obtain subscriptions for a memorial to the late General Sir W. Penn Symons was held at Saltash on Nov. 13, under the presidency of Lord Kingsale. It was decided to place a stained-glass window in Botus-Fleming Church and to erect a small local memorial at Saltash. The question of a county memorial is to be determined at a later date by the subscribers. One suggestion was that this larger memorial should be placed in Truro Cathedral.

Lord Kingsale said that he had written to the Secretary for War asking whether the body of General Symons could be brought home, and Lord Lansdowne had replied promising to give the matter immediate attention.

A letter from Lady Symons to Lady Kingsale was read, in which she said that it was the dearest wish of her heart that her husband's body should be brought home, and she had written to Lord Lansdowne to ask if she could go out, and he had begged her not to. Lady Symons added:—"I can only say, God bless them all for thinking of it. A window in the church is what Penn would have valued more than anything. Will you say, I give me most willing consent and my deepest gratitude?"

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, wrote accepting the presidency of the committee, and a number of other leading gentlemen in the county expressed their willingness to become vice-presidents.

EXAMINATION IN RUSSIAN.

The following are the results of the examination of Indian Army Officers in Russian held on October 17, and following days:—

—	Dictation.	Translation from.	Translation into.	Writing an Essay & copying a MS.	Oral.	Total.
Maximum	50	100	200	150	300	800
* Capt D R Adye.....	45	97	179	132	235	718
* Maj D S Lewis	43	96	185	105	290	699
* Lieut E W Grimshaw	38	94	150	110	250	642
† Capt C V N Lyne...	29	88	110	80	1 0	418
‡ Lieut H T Naylor...	12	60	50	60	115	297
§ Maj G H Turner	—	—	—	109	251	360

* Qualified to be Interpreter. † Passed.
‡ Fit to go to Russia. § Requalified as Interpreter.

200 marks are the minimum required for fitness to go to Russia; 400 for Passed; and 640 for interpreter.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WARLIKE REPORTS.

A Wei-hai-Wei correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in a despatch dated Sept. 28, says:—The Admiral and the British Fleet arrived here two days ago. We understand that it was in connection with the growing tension between Russia and Japan—particularly over Corea. At the beginning of the month we heard that Russia was concentrating troops and that Japan was mobilising. This excited much general uneasiness. Since then no more news reached us on the subject, but we were informed that the British fleet was coming up to keep an eye on matters generally, and it duly arrived. We are now all expecting developments, particularly when Japan gets delivery of the war vessels she is having built abroad. An Italian and an Austrian man-of-war have also been here.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" on November 10 states:—There is every indication of increasing friction in the north between Russia and Japan, the activity of the latter in Corea and the Pekin provinces resulting in a marked predominance, which is fully recognised by native and Russian officials. Prince Kenoye has been received by the Viceroys of Canton, Wu-chang and Nankin with every mark of honour. M. Kato, the Japanese Minister to England, lately visited Pekin with Consul General Odagiri. Both missions are regarded as having increased Japan's political ascendency.

With regard to the above the *Times* remarks in a leader:—In spite of the preoccupations of the crisis in South Africa the people of this country cannot be indifferent to the development of events in the Far East. The telegram which we publish to-day from our Shanghai correspondent adds another to the many signs that there also the situation is again becoming critical. The relations between Japan and Russia, which have been strained ever since the interference of the Continental Powers to wrest from Japan the fruits of her victory over China have not improved accordingly.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court on Nov. 10, before Mr. Justice Barnes, the case of Carroll v. Carroll and Milner came on for hearing. This was the petition of Arthur Lyons Carroll, a major in the Royal Artillery, for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mabel Constance Carroll, with the co-respondent, Marcus Henry Milner. The defence was withdrawn. Mr. Pritchard, in opening the case for the petitioner, said the Major and Mrs. Carroll were married on May 20, 1896. In July 1898 the petitioner was ordered to Mauritius, but his wife refused to accompany him, and she went, with his consent, to stay with a female cousin in this country, he allowing her sufficient money to provide for herself. He came to this country in March 1899, but, in consequence of what he heard about his wife, he refused to receive her from that time forth. He received several letters from her, in one of which she said she had a confession to make to him. It appeared also that the co-respondent had written very affectionate letters to the respondent and had also given her several 5*l.* notes. On one occasion she went out in evening dress, and did not return until three in the morning,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ACCORDING to a Russian despatch the Emperor of China has issued a decree ordering the formation of a sort of National Guard. Every man will be required, it is said, to serve a certain time in the ranks, and the troops thus trained are to be employed in case of war as auxiliaries. The Governors of two provinces, described in the despatch as Hunsi and Huandun, have been ordered, in view of the situation in those provinces, to report a month concerning the measures they have taken to comply with the Emperor's decree. It is added that the Governors of the other provinces will have to send in their reports within three months.

Since the beginning of 1898 the Imperial War Fund has given assistance in 229 cases, and the total amount so distributed was over £700. One hundred and sixty-nine of these cases resulted from the campaign on the north-west frontier of India, forty-eight from the Soudan campaign, and ten from the Cretan disturbances. It is curious to note the immense preponderance of cases of gunshot wounds, which amount to 109. Next come cases of heart disease thirty-five, and ague nineteen, followed by debility fourteen. The widow of any soldier killed in action can at once receive a grant from the Imperial War Fund, and officers commanding all regimental districts are in possession of the necessary forms of application.

There appears to be a not unnatural disappointment felt at the selection of regiments for active service in South Africa; not so much that individual regiments have been passed over, but rather that the territorial system so much talked about by officials has been entirely set aside. Both Yorkshire and Lancashire could easily have supplied a brigade or two, certainly a mixed brigade, but both counties have been ignored. Several of the Yorkshire and Lancashire regiments were high on the roster for service, and if so much is thought of territorialism, why should the "more popular" regiments have been chosen regardless of their position on the rosters? There is no better-ordered and better-drilled battalion, for instance, than the 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, but it has been left at home whilst others not long returned from abroad have been sent out. The counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire are not pleased, and it must be admitted that there is some reason for their annoyance.

The Channel Squadron has arrived at Gibraltar, and is to remain there for the present. From letters received from the squadron it would appear that Sir Harry Rawson thought the opportunity afforded by the sudden change of programme too good to be missed as illustrating the kind of thing that might happen in war-time. We are told that on passage from Ireland all the ships were ordered to maintain additional men on the look-out, that a certain number of the guns were kept loaded with their crews sleeping around them, and that other precautions were taken such as would be necessary had the fleet expected to meet an enemy. We cannot believe for a moment that the admiral did expect to find himself confronted by a hostile squadron, but the training thus given is necessarily a part of the seaman's education. The Channel Squadron is in a manner a huge school, and it is just as well that those in it should get an inkling of what may be required of them in an emergency. Thorough efficiency is absolutely essential in the case of the force upon which our measures for protection very largely rest, and the necessary standard can only be arrived at by constant training and full experience.

It has been decided to grant to the family of every married reservist in Government employ, called out on mobilisation, half the pay, wages, or rating, which the reservist was drawing when mobilised. This issue will be in addition to separation allowance. The heads of all Army departments will at once report to the War Office the names of any married reservists employed in their departments at the date of mobilisation who have rejoined the colours on mobilisation, stating, in each case the regimental number, rank, and regiment of the reservist, and the weekly rate of wages of which he was in receipt when he rejoined the colours. In the case of men employed on piecework the day-work rating will be regarded as the rate of wage. Steps have been taken to obtain lists of married reservists in the employ of other departments besides the War Office. The payments will be made by Army money order monthly in advance by the same paymaster who issues the separation allowance, the amount being included in the same money order. The paymaster will be furnished as soon as possible with lists of payees. The charge will be shown separately in the special post office advice list, in a column to be provided for that purpose.

The French Budget Committee has had under consideration the Navy Estimates of 1900, upon which M. de la Porte, according to the system of French procedure, has presented his report. He draws attention to the continuance of expenditure on certain accounts of which the omission or reduction had been asked, and particularly to the money asked for the maintenance of wooden ships suppressed by the chamber and the Senate in 1899. Twelve vessels are indicated as useless or dangerous. Five ironclads are in the second category of the reserve, and the cruisers *Arethuse*, *Naiade*, and *Primauguet* (the last intended to be repaired) in the third category, while the *Nielly* is in commission in the Indian Ocean, the *Dubourdieu* is before a committee in view of a possible condemnation, the *Rigault de Genouilly* is used as a collier, and the despatch vessel *Inconstant* is proposed for some repairs. The view of the official critic is that every ship that is not of some fighting or practical value should be condemned, and the committee supports him. It is curious to find that it opposes the purpose of the Minister to increase the personnel by 2,000.

There is some dissatisfaction with the policy pursued by M. de Lanessan. When he assumed office it was believed that he shared the views of his predecessor, M. Lockroy, but he has since been engaged in upsetting some things that M. Lockroy had done. The committee is not, therefore, disposed to accept his proposals without inquiry, and before it sanctions the scheme of new constructions, it proposes to ask him to explain his programme, and to reply to criticisms which have been offered in regard to some points in his policy. The parliamentary paper known as "Etat H," which gives the shipbuilding proposals, has not yet been presented to the Chamber, but it will be laid upon the table next week. It is known that it will include a battleship of greater dimensions than France has yet built—more than 14,000 tons. This proposal is sure to give rise to animadversions, because it marks a return to the older policy. Not even Admiral Besnard would have advocated the building of great battleships approaching in size to our own, and there is a strong and active party which discountenances battleships altogether, and holds that the right policy is to build swift cruisers, torpedo-destroyers, and above-water and submarine torpedo-boats of efficient kind. M. de Lanessan has offered an explanation by saying that since France cannot equal or surmount, as at least necessary she should possess ships capable of rivalling the strongest vessels of other Powers. The proposed battleship has been designed by M. Bertin, is to be well protected, and will have all her great and medium guns in turrets.

Fresh impetus will be given to the system of communication by pigeon post now that its value has been once more demonstrated at Ladysmith. The public would have been more pleased, no doubt, had the Government been able to announce that communication would be maintained with the beleaguered camp by means of Marconi's wireless telegraphy, but failing this the pigeon post should prove an efficient substitute. The pigeons used for carrying the messages are reported to belong to members of the Maritzburg and Durban Racing Pigeon Clubs, and we may assume that the purpose to which they have now been put did not originally occur to their owners. A number of the birds were, it seems, taken to Ladysmith about the time that Sir George White went there, and now as they are, liberated they, of course, endeavour to return to their homes. In all probability the Boers are just as well aware of this fact as are those more immediately concerned, and they will not fail to try and prevent the pigeons from conveying messages. It is somewhat strange that steps were not taken to supply the military authorities in Natal with Marconi's system, which, would have been of the greatest value when the camp communications were cut as all expected they would be. After the ample demonstration of the utility of this system which has been given during the naval manœuvres and at other times, it would have been supposed that the authorities would have lost no time in procuring a few sets of the apparatus. It is stated that Mr. Cecil Rhodes was anxious to obtain a set for Kimberley, but that he found it would not arrive in time to be of use; it may therefore be that none were available for the War Office, but on this point further information may be forthcoming. We expect that before long there will be no further need for this system in South Africa; at all events no such urgent need as now exists. It should be certain that as soon as the army corps begins to advance there will be no difficulty in maintaining electric communication with the base of operations.

ACCORDING to the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" the Russian Government is now elaborating a scheme for the systematic colonisation of the northern coastlands of Siberia, and for the establishment in that remote region of an authoritative system of governmental control. Much importance is attached to this measure, since it became known that for many years past a crowd of American and Canadian adventurers have been exploiting the coast-wise natives to their own great advantage. So common has the barter trade become between Americans and the Tchuktchis, that numbers of the latter now speak English fluently; and a Government commissioner recently discovered that the majority of natives near the coast were under the impression that the cotton belonged to the United States.

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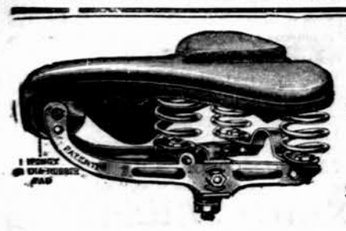

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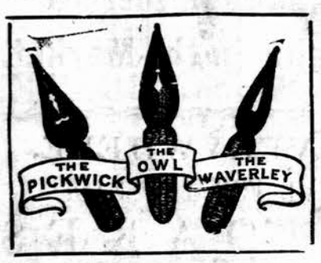

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